

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

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13 February 1980

## ALBANIA

People's Assembly Holds Final Session 12 February B 1

## BULGARIA

Romania's Ceausescu To Arrive for 'Friendly Visit' 13 Feb C 1

USSR's Shitikov Addresses Public Meeting on International Events C 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Feb]

Coverage of Visit by Romanian Agriculture Minister C 2

Talks With Bozhinov C 2

Signing of Documents C 2

Tour of Plovdiv C 2

Technical, Economic Protocol Signed With Hungary C 3

Technological Session With Romania Ends; Agreement Signed C 3

BCP Officials Send Greetings Telegram to Vietnamese Leaders C 4

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Feb]

Literary Agreement With Soviets Signed in Moscow C 5

Briefs: Romanian Chemical Industry Minister C 5

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Rohlicek Reviews Cooperation With Vietnam [RUDE PRAVO 7 Feb] D 1

Beno Cites Importance of Party Card Exchange [RUDE PRAVO 9 Feb] D 2

Chnoupek Receives GDR Deputy Foreign Minister D 3

Husak-Led Delegation Visits Vietnam [cross-reference] D 3

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

International Situation Did Not Stop Previous Olympic Games [Reisz] E 1

Trade Embargo Against USSR Will 'Boomerang' on West [Gerstner] E 3

Iranian Envoy Praises GDR Support, Condemns U.S. 'Protection' E 4

SED Central Committee Greet PZPR Congress [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Feb] E 4

Stoph Greet Djuranovic on Arrival in Berlin E 5

Axen, Delegation Begin Visit to Finland E 5

USSR Marshal Chuykov Honored on 80th Birthday E 6

SED Greet State Security Ministry on Anniversary E 6

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Feb]

## HUNGARY

Kadar, Lazar Receive Warsaw Pact Commander Marshal Kulikov F 1

Berecz, Gyori Receive Milosevic, LCY Delegation F 1

Trautmann, Puja Attend Iranian Embassy Reception F 1

Council of Ministers Meets, Approves Reports F 1

## POLAND

|                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Gierek Reads PZPR Politburo Report to Congress                | G 1  |
| PAP Reports on Second Day of Eighth PZPR Congress             | G 39 |
| Further Report on Debate                                      | G 41 |
| Suslov Address [cross-reference]                              | G 42 |
| Gierek Interviewed on Nation's Progress by L'HUMANITE [7 Feb] | G 42 |

## ROMANIA

|                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Ceausescu Departs for 'Friendly Visit' to Bulgaria                | E 1 |
| Andrei Meets Staribacher, UN Officials in Vienna                  | H 1 |
| Austrian Reports on Talks [cross-reference]                       | H 2 |
| RCP CC Greets Panamanian People's Party Congress [SCINTEIA 8 Feb] | H 2 |
| Echarest Reports Opening of PZPR Congress                         | H 2 |
| SCINTEIA Endorses Ceausescu's Foreign Policy [Fintinaru, 8 Feb]   | H 3 |

## YUGOSLAVIA

|                                                                 |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Tito's Health 'Unchanged'; Treatment Continues                  | I 1  |
| Slovenian Commission: Soviet Afghanistan Action 'Impermissible' | I 1  |
| Foreign Affairs Body Lauds Nonaligned Actions at UN Session     | I 1  |
| Grlickov, LCY Delegation Conclude Visit to Bonn                 | I 3  |
| Discussion of European Security                                 | I 3  |
| Grlickov Belgrade Statement                                     | I 4  |
| Further TANJUG Reportage [cross-reference]                      | I 5  |
| Pesic, Maltsev Conclude Talks in Moscow                         | I 5  |
| Djuranovic Leaves on Official Visit to GDR                      | I 5  |
| Praise for GDR [Sundic]                                         | I 6  |
| Kolisevski Receives French Foreign Minister [BORBA 8 Feb]       | I 7  |
| Djuranovic Addresses Enterprise Workers on Agrarian Policy      | I 7  |
| Further on Djuranovic Address                                   | I 9  |
| Croatian Presidium Discusses Economic Stabilization Tasks       | I 10 |
| Serbian Presidency, Executive Council, Defense Committee Meet   | I 10 |
| Kosovo Leader Explains Economic Resolutions for 1980            | I 11 |
| [Antic in BORBA 7 Feb]                                          |      |
| Briefs: Bank in New York                                        | I 12 |

## PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HOLDS FINAL SESSION 12 FEBRUARY

AU121849 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1530 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The fourth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly held its second and final session this morning at 0900 hours [0800 GMT]. Attending this setting were, in addition to deputies, the party-state leaders Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Haki Toska, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri and Qirjako Mihal; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; members of the People's Assembly Presidium and the government and guests from the economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and institutions. The session dealt with discussions on the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and budget for 1980. Kristaq Dollaku, minister of the light and food industry and deputy of Korce District, was the first speaker. Also taking part in the discussions were Bukurije Cungu, deputy of Shkoder District; Vehbi Doksani, deputy of Berat District; Rexhep Shehu, deputy of Tirana District; Jakup Shuqerukaj, deputy of Tropje District; and Vjollca Kallajxhi, deputy of Elbasan District. Following these discussions, the session had a 20-minute break.

After the break, Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, had also (?arrived) and took his seat on the Presidium. He was received with an ovation by the deputies and the guests. The session then continued with discussions. Taking part in the discussions were Dan Salaj, deputy of Mat District; Rrapo Dervishi, director of the general Directorate of the Communal Economy and deputy of Vlore District; Luan Babameto, minister of communications and deputy of Durres District; Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of the people's defense and deputy of Tepelene District; Seit Lila, deputy of Gramsh District; Thoma Teli, deputy of Korce District; Liri Lakmori, deputy of Durres District; and Vjollca Rama, deputy of Tirana District. At this point the discussions were closed. Following the conclusion of discussions, the session proceeded with the approval of the draft laws of the draft state plan and budget for 1980 listed in the second and third items on the agenda. Following a vote, initially in principle and then a reading article by article and as a whole, the draft law on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1980 was unanimously approved. The session then proceeded with the approval of the draft law on the state budget for 1980. Following a vote, initially in principle and then reading article by article and as a whole, the draft law on the state budget for 1980 was unanimously approved.

The People's Assembly then examined the fourth item on the agenda: the approval of the draft law on honorary titles and decorations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Comrade Spiro Koleka, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, presented the draft law on behalf of the People's Assembly Presidium. The report of the juridical commission followed. It was presented by Comrade Kico Mustaqi, member of the commission.

Following these reports, the session proceeded with the approval of the draft law on honorary titles and decorations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania initially being approved in principle then article by article and as a whole. A vote was taken and the draft law was unanimously approved. The session then dealt with the last item on the agenda: approval of the decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium. The floor was given to Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium, who presented the decrees. The session proceeded with their approval. A vote was taken and the decrees of the People's Assembly Presidium were unanimously approved. Following the examination of the last item on the agenda, Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, delivered a short speech closing the proceedings of the current session.

## ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO ARRIVE FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT' 13 FEB

AU121908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by his wife, Elena Ceausescu, will arrive in Bulgaria on 13 February on a friendly visit.

## USSR'S SHITIKOV ADDRESSES PUBLIC MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

AU121115 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report on meeting between the delegation of the USSR Committee on European Security and Cooperation, headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the committee, and the "Sofia public", on 8 February in Sofia]

[Text] The meeting, held yesterday, between the Sofia public and the visiting delegation of the USSR Committee on European Security and Cooperation, headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council, was an expression of all the Bulgarian people's most cherished aspirations. The meeting, organized by the Bulgarian National Committee on European Security and Cooperation, the BCP Sofia City Committee and by the Fatherland Front city committee; was attended by Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, as well as by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee and members of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia. Numerous citizens attended the meeting as well.

In opening the meeting Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Committee on European Security and Cooperation, stressed that the USSR and the European socialist countries are devoting efforts to establishing qualitatively new interstate relations on our continent, relations based on the principles and agreements of the Final Helsinki Act. The Bulgarian public is concerned about the actions of the imperialist forces.

After this, the floor was given to Aleksey Shitikov, leader of the Soviet delegation, who dwelt on certain topical international issues. Dealing with the constantly intensifying friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, he pointed out the significance of the meetings and talks held between the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, the first party and state leaders of our two countries. The comprehensive drawing closer together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is not only in accordance with the interests of the socialist community and of the international communist and workers movement, Aleksey Shitikov stressed.

The speaker devoted great attention in his speech to the aggressive foreign policy conducted by the United States, which is seeking to play the role of a "world gendarme" and to bring back the policy of "cold war". Insolently taking advantage of the Afghanistan events, the imperialist forces, and above all the United States, are deliberately and purposefully adopting a trend toward exacerbating the comprehensive international atmosphere.

Aleksey Shitikov pointed out that the NATO Council decision on the deployment of new types of U.S. missile-nuclear weapons on the territory of Western Europe is a particular source of danger, threatening the security of the European peoples. [paragraph continues]

Stressing the resolve of the broad people's masses in Western Europe to energetically resist the attempts to destroy the historical achievements of Helsinki, he expressed confidence in the peaceful future of our ancient continent.

Aleksey Shitikov closed his address by declaring that the Leninist foreign policy conducted by the CPSU and by the fraternal socialist countries' communist parties is unshakable. This line of policy is a combination of a consistent peace-loving spirit, concern for the consolidation of peace and security and for the expansion of cooperation throughout Europe, with firm resistance against aggression.

#### COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

##### Talks With Bozhinov

AU131200 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 13 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 13/2/1980--On February 12, Todor Bozhinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Public of Bulgaria, received Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, who paid a working visit to Bulgaria. During the interview highlighted were the good relations on multiple planes between Romania and Bulgaria and new possibilities were identified of mutually advantageous collaboration in agriculture and the food industry.

Over February 10-13, a working interview took place in Sofia between Angelo Miculescu and Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the national agro-industrial union.

On the occasion, measures were discussed for implementing the decisions adopted at top level regarding the development of cooperation in the domain of agriculture and food industry, as well as in the manufacture of farm machinery.

##### Signing of Documents

AU121915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 12 February a protocol on bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania in agriculture in 1980, trends of cooperation for 1981-1985 and a treaty on joint work on estimating yields were signed. On behalf of Bulgaria, the documents were signed by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Union of Agricultural Specialists Central Council, and on behalf of Romania the documents were signed by Angelo Miculescu, deputy premier and minister of agriculture, food industry and water economy.

##### Tour of Plovdiv

AU121656 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 12 February Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is visiting our country, visited Plovdiv. He met Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary, and was briefed on the experience of the okrug's agro-industrial union.

## TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD071249 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (MTI)--The 16th session of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation concluded work on Wednesday in Sofia. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Andrey Lukanov, Bulgarian deputy prime minister, signed a protocol about the outcome and resolutions of the meeting. They are the co-chairmen of the joint commission.

The commission meeting established that in the foregoing period cooperation had expanded further between the national economies of the two countries. The value of deliveries made mutually on the basis of production specialization and cooperation agreements accounts for a third of the total goods turnover between Hungary and Bulgaria. The elaboration of new specialization and cooperation agreements in machine engineering is underway. Hungarian-Bulgarian relations in chemical industry deserve a special mention too. In this branch the mutual deliveries are to grow twofold during the next five-year plan as compared to the current plan period (1976-80).

In addition to the above-mentioned, the prolongation of the currently valid production specialization and cooperation agreements to the 1981-85 span is on the anvil, while new deals are under consideration. The partners agreed to explore possibilities for joint work on third markets too.

The good traffic between the two countries has been increasing from year to year. The 1980 plan has envisaged the value of mutual deliveries in the vicinity of 250 million roubles. As a result of the growth in goods exchange, the stipulations of long-term trade agreement for 1976-80 which were expanded in 1977, will be overfulfilled. The value of the actual trade traffic in the current plan term will exceed 900 million roubles.

With a view to expanding technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries the joint commission resolved on fresh measures. Accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, Jozsef Marjai visited Plovdiv on Tuesday. There he called at a factory producing magnetic data-registers. He also visited the Georgi Dimitrov agricultural scientific-production complex. Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Wednesday.

## TECHNOLOGICAL SESSION WITH ROMANIA ENDS; AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU082149 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, (AGERPRES) 8/2/1980--On February 7 and 8, 1980 the proceedings were held in Sofia of the 19th session of the Romanian-Bulgarian joint governmental commission of economic, technological and scientific collaboration. The Romanian delegation was headed by Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman for Romania in the commission, and the Bulgarian delegation was headed by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria in the commission.

During the present session the sides analysed and took measures for developing and deepening the collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production, for amplifying the technological and scientific collaboration, for diversifying and increasing the goods exchanges.

The sides established concrete actions in a wide range of domains, paying due attention to the energy question, the raw material resources, the machine building industry, the chemical industry and agriculture. They agreed on intensifying the basic operations for the Turnu Magurele-Nicopol hydrotechnic complex and on further developing the joint activity of the Giurgiu-Ruse enterprise for machinery and heavy equipment. The sides planned the necessary actions for concluding the agreement on the general perspective of the development of the economic, scientific and technological collaboration in 1980, the setting up of a joint society on economic grounds, and a subcommission for raw materials resources.

The commission analyzed and assessed in the positive the way the exchange of goods was carried through over the present five-year plan period and the present stage of the negotiations for bilateral coordination of the plans for the 1981-1985 period, adapting measures accordingly for the conclusion of the long-term commercial agreement for a volume more than twice that of the present five-year plan period.

The questions of the technical-scientific and technological collaboration in all fields were an important preoccupation within the proceedings of the commission.

During this session a convention was signed for cooperation and specialization in the production of road transportation means and another two conventions in point [as received] of chemical industry.

The proceedings of the session passed in a working atmosphere of mutual understanding.

[Sofia BTA in English at 0835 GMT on 9 February adds the following: "Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council met Mr Rautu yesterday."]

#### BCP OFFICIALS SEND GREETINGS TELEGRAM TO VIETNAMESE LEADERS

AU112005 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Standing Committee; and Pham Van Dong, SRV prime minister:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we send to the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, the fraternal Vietnamese people and to you, personally, most cordial greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV.

The past 30 years were characterized with a constant developing and deepening of the relations of friendship, solidarity and close cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, our friendship has been tempered and strengthened by the peaceful labor of building socialism, by the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggression and Beijing's hegemonism and by the joint efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries from the socialist community. [paragraph continues]

The friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV that incorporates the determination and resolution of the Bulgarian and Vietnamese people to struggle shoulder-to-shoulder to implement the legacies of Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh opened a new qualitative stage in the development and deepening of our all-round relations.

In building and defending their socialist motherland, the Vietnamese people receive international aid and support from the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world. There is no doubt that all plans and actions of imperialism and international reaction spearheaded against Vietnam are doomed to fail.

We take this opportunity to assure you, dear comrades, that we will continue to preserve, strengthen and enrich the fraternal Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship for the well-being of our two peoples, in the name of peace and triumph of socialism in the world.

We express heartfelt wishes to the Vietnamese people who under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the VCP, can achieve further successes along the path to socialist building, as well as in the defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam--a reliable mainstay of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

#### LITERARY AGREEMENT WITH SOVIETS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU081945 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Moscow, February 1 (BTA correspondent)--A new agreement between the writers' unions of Bulgaria and the USSR for 1980 expands the possibility to make the two countries' readers sooner familiar with the latest literary works in Bulgaria and the USSR. The Union of Bulgarian Translators is also party to this agreement. According to Mrs Leda Mileva, chairman of the union, one of its major tasks will be the continuation and development of the tradition of translating Russian and Soviet literature, which has deep roots in Bulgaria.

The agreement signed by Mr Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, and Mr Georgi Markov, first secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, provides for a still livelier exchange-visits of writers, translators and publishing workers. Bulgarian writers will go to the Soviet Union for the celebration of the centenary of the Bulgarian classic "Yordan Yovkov". Soviet writers will attend in Bulgaria the celebration of the centenary of the Russian poet Alexander Blok.

Mr Markov stressed before the BTA correspondent that this agreement is an eloquent proof of the common striving to expand and deepen the traditional Soviet-Bulgarian literary ties. On his part Mr Lyubomir Levchev assessed the document as an important practical step in strengthening the ties between the literatures of the two countries.

#### BRIEFS

ROMANIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER--Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting, held in a comradely atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian minister of chemical industry and by Petre Dominica, Romania's ambassador to Bulgaria. A wide range of questions pertaining to expanding cooperation in the chemical industry during the forthcoming 5-year plan period were discussed at the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

## ROHLICEK REVIEWS COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM

AUL21051 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Article by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier: "In International Unity; Czechoslovak and Vietnamese People Are Bound by Common Aims; Prior to the Visit of the CSSR Party and State Delegation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV)"]

[Summary] Following the example of the USSR and its Great October Socialist Revolution, the Vietnamese people have fought for their national and social liberation for 30 years, winning the respect of, and high authority in, the entire progressive world. The imminent visit of the CSSR party and state delegation, led by Gustav Husak, to the SRV will manifest our people's support and friendship for the heroic Vietnamese people and also reaffirm that "the CSSR always fully and unreservedly stood at the side of the people of Socialist Vietnam. The CSSR has always supported the Vietnamese comrades' fight, both morally and in the material sense."

The CSSR significantly helped the SRV with economic experts and technicians, and also by granting it medical assistance. The talks between the two states' party and government delegations in October 1979 determined the further orientation of economic cooperation between us. "In 1979, and particularly in the second half of that year, qualitatively higher levels were set for the development of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese economic and scientific-technical cooperation." The results of negotiations between experts and authoritative organizations of the two sides were confirmed by the fourth session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held in November 1979 in Hanoi, which determined the further line in the development of this cooperation.

"A series of specific tasks was agreed on for light industry; their result will be a striking increase of cooperation deliveries this year. From the materials supplied by the CSSR, Vietnam will manufacture and deliver to Czechoslovakia 600,000 pieces of work clothing; 100,000 men's shirts; 500,000 pieces of children's clothing; 500,000 pieces of knitted underwear; 2 million pieces for rubber textile footwear, and so forth."

Permanent joint working teams will work out the conditions of cooperation relations for the engineering, electrical engineering and light industries. The scientific-technical cooperation will be primarily oriented toward such priority spheres as the pharmaceutical and medical industries, agriculture, fuel and geological research. Already this year we want to prepare a draft agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in this sphere.

"On the basis of the long-term trade agreement and the annual protocols on mutual goods deliveries and payments, the goods exchange between the CSSR and SRV shows a rising trend. In 1979 its turnover amounted to more than R36 million, compared with the 20.2 million in 1976."

"On the basis of the CSSR-SRV agreement achieved at the 87th session of the CEMA's Executive Committee, our participation in the cooperation concentrated on the construction of the (But Son) cement works, since China had broken off its technical and economic assistance for it.

"Czechoslovakia also has participated in the first construction phase of the Hanoi-Vinh-Danang railroad and is now insuring the second construction phase of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh track."

At the 33d session of the CEMA's permanent commission, the CSSR undertook the task of organizing Vietnam's leather processing industry, the production and deliveries of footwear and textile materials, and of rubber products.

The CSSR will also participate in geological research work, in technical assistance and the construction of a workshop for repairs of geophysical apparatuses, and, in cooperation with the USSR, in cartographic work.

In keeping with the arrangements reached between the chairmen of both parts of the mutual committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in November 1979 in Hanoi, the CSSR proposal on the "main trends for developing long-term economic cooperation between the CSSR and SRV after 1980" has been worked out. In harmony with this proposal, the CSSR will concentrate on concluding such projects as the building of the (But Son) forge, the thermal power station in Dang Ha, and film laboratories and stone quarries.

We want to specify, and gradually carry out, cooperation in producing textile, leather, footwear and tailored goods from CSSR-supplied raw materials; and to continue cooperation in the production of medical drugs, in agriculture, in the production of molded rubber goods and the processing of raw materials.

Considerable possibilities exist for expanding cooperation in the production of machine tools, components for the electronics industry, spare parts for bicycles and certain metal products for general consumption.

"After many years of suffering and fighting, the Vietnamese people have now become the true masters of their country and are building a new social system." As their friend and comrade, Socialist Czechoslovakia is standing at their side. The CSSR's working people are aware that international class unity, revolutionary brotherhood of the working people and their common course create a far more powerful force than the international community of the bourgeoisie is.

"Internationalism, unity and a common course are becoming more significant, particularly today, in the period of the internationalization of social life, of the internationalization and concentration of production. Cooperation between the CSSR and SRV is part of the process of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the world socialist system and the expression of the development of fraternal cooperation and of the growing influence of socialism in the world."

BENO CITES IMPORTANCE OF PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

AU111354 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary: "Active Approach to the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session: High Responsibility of Communists"]

[Excerpts] The February meetings of members of the CPCZ basic organizations are being held in a favorable intraparty atmosphere. The start of this year in all party organizations has been marked by the culmination of a great political action--the party card exchange. At the January membership meetings, the party organizations assessed its results and the experience gained, and communists received new party cards.

The exchange has contributed to the further enhancement of the significance of party membership, of the responsibility of communists before our entire society and before their own workers' collectives for the fulfillment of tasks, to the strengthening of the party ranks, to increasing members' activity and the basic organizations' capability for action. The party card exchange has contributed to improving the standard of the party's membership basis and it has strengthened its unity in ideology and action.

Demands on communists are high: In the interest of advancement and of the implementation of the most humane goals of the socialist society's development, no concessions may be made. That is why so much emphasis is placed on communists setting an example, on their enthusiasm for everything that is new and progressive, irreconcilability toward shortcomings and on responsibility for establishing a creative, exacting political and social atmosphere in a work collective.

The exchange of party cards was a very exacting check of the standard of political, organizational and educational work, of the maturity of the party's broad aktiv--particularly of the committees of the party organizations. It pointed out weak spots and disparity in work, but also provided concrete solutions as to how deal with problems and shortcomings more rapidly and efficiently.

The wealth of experience which the party organizations and district committees gained in the course of the party card exchange provided an impetus for perfecting and further elaborating the implementation of the Leninist style and method of work. That experience leads to a deeper deliberation about many questions related to the growth of the party's work effectiveness in organizations, and about how to deepen its effect in work collectives where the strength of the communists' example and the unflinching assertion of the party policy are the foundation of the party's firm ties with the working people.

In view of the tasks that await us one demand is especially urgent: That the party--at all places and in all sectors--match up to the demanding tasks and that it stand at the head of the struggle to master them. The growth of each communist's activity and the effectiveness of the work of a party organization will remain at the center of our attention after the new party cards have been issued. It places greater demands as regards the growth of ideological-political maturity and professional skills, improving the ability to analyze correctly and politically results that are being achieved as well as to analyze future tasks, and on the basis of a profound knowledge of the party polity to adopt measures that will lead to its consistent fulfillment. The fundamental prerequisite of successful fulfillment of the party policy is that there should be firm ties between the party and the masses. Lenin's idea that the state is strong through the awareness of the masses, that it is strong when the masses know everything, can evaluate everything and do everything consciously, applies even today.

#### CHNOUPEK RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD012118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy GDR minister of foreign affairs, at the end of consultations between GDR and CSSR ministries of foreign affairs. They discussed various topical international questions, especially with regard to the two countries activities in the United Nations.

#### HUSAK-LED DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

For Vietnamese media coverage of the visit of the delegation led by Gustav Husak to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam see the Vietnam section of the 12 February and subsequent editions of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

## INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DID NOT STOP PREVIOUS OLYMPIC GAMES

DW121208 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 11 Feb 80 DW

[Albert Reisz foreign political weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners: Let us begin with the Olympics. The president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, at yesterday's IOC meeting, was demonstratively applauded when he said that people whom he diplomatically termed responsible people should not settle political disputes on the backs of athletes. This statement referred to an evil cold war-style speech delivered by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Vance cut such a poor figure at the meeting in Lake Placid that you might feel sorry for him. As he had been told, he brought Afghanistan into play. What Afghanistan was and what the essence of Soviet military assistance for Afghanistan is, we will discuss later. The way it is represented by the American side, as a Soviet invasion, was and is not at all true.

The 1952 Olympic games took place under the regulations of the Olympic arrangement, although in that year the U.S. aggression against Korea was still in full swing, as it had been since 1952. It was a war of aggression by United States, because it had intervened in Korea, tens of thousands of miles away from the United States. Yet, the Olympic summer games took place and the U.S. Government did not object. The 1964 Olympic summer games took place at the time of the murderous aggression of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam. That was the year of the alleged Gulf of Tonkin incident when the government presented false reports to Congress and obtained full powers for Vietnam, the consequence of which was the Vietnam War. The then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, William Fulbright, in his book "The Arrogance of Power" in which he takes issue with the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, wrote that he was not particularly proud of his vote for full powers.

The next Olympic summer games took place in 1968. The U.S. aggression against Vietnam continued, and protest against this dirty war grew throughout the world. In 1972 the Olympic summer games took place in Munich--there was not only the tragic act of terror against the Israeli team, but there was quite a different terror, escalated to gigantic dimensions, practiced by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam against the Vietnamese people. Hanoi, Haiphong, Danang and innumerable other Vietnamese cities were laid in ruins, just like U.S. Air Force General Lemay had in mind when he raised the programmatic demand that the United States bomb Vietnam back into the Stone Age.

Ladies and gentlemen, all this did not prevent the United States or anybody else from letting the Olympic summer games take place at the place envisaged. In 1952 the United States waged a war of aggression in Korea, a war of aggression, because no one in Korea had asked for U.S. troops. In 1964 the United States started a war of aggression against Vietnam. In 1968 it waged war in Vietnam. In 1972 it turned Vietnamese cities into ruins and waged a war comparable only to the aggression of Hitler's fascists against the European peoples. Neither in Korea, nor in Vietnam, was there a grain of justification for the United States to intervene.

Now the Olympic summer games are to take place in Moscow, but from the start it was an outrage to the United States, and not only to the government in Washington. Now you could say, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, but that is not the point. It is an obvious swindle that Cyrus Vance, on Carter's behalf, claims before the Olympic Committee that the Soviet Union is waging a war of aggression in Afghanistan. First, no Afghan city has been bombed by the Soviets.

Second, and this is more important, whereas no legitimate government had asked U.S. Army units to come to Korea or to Vietnam, Soviet troops came to Afghanistan at the expressed request of the legitimate Afghan Government. That is in accordance with the letter and spirit of Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Nobody blamed the French Government, for instance, for intervening in Tunisia 10 days ago. It was done on the basis of a treaty concluded between France and Tunisia, and all the Tunisian Government did was make use of the treaty's paragraph on assistance. There is a treaty between the USSR and Afghanistan which also contains an assistance clause. The legitimate Kabul government acted in accordance with this treaty. Ought the Soviet Union to have committed a breach of the treaty?

So, if the representative of the U.S. Government is looking for wars of aggression, he had better skip through the most recent pages of U.S. history: This was also the reaction of IOC representatives. Monique Berliouz, IOC director, said Cyrus Vance forgot the reason why he had been invited to attend the opening session in Lake Placid, namely, to open the session and not to make a propaganda speech in Carter's name. [Words indistinct] Lord Killanin then opened the session himself. So much for Olympic or, more correctly, anti-Olympic events of the weekend.

The following should be considered: The U.S. Government and President Carter himself are so stuck on the idea of a boycott of the Olympics that they are hardly able to give it up. They even sent former world boxing champion Mohammed Ali on a trip to Africa, whose appearance there has been commented on by some people who said that he behaved like a clown. On the African Continent he suddenly discovered that there was a conflict between his black skin and his official mission to mobilize Africa against a socialist big power. Mohammed Ali was not the clown; the clown sits on another chair.

Properly speaking, "clown" is an understatement, if you imagine what is at stake. The final decision by the International Olympic Committee might be made tonight, but it is not sure whether it will be postponed. There is one question which directly or indirectly affects all concerned. If the United States has already exerted such great pressure that it did not even hesitate to expose its own secretary of state to shame, what more will it do before the decision is made? [passage indistinct]

Why then did the French Government state so categorically that it does not hold the view that an allegedly agreed meeting of foreign ministers of a number of selected Western states in Bonn could mitigate tension? It did so only because Paris thinks that Washington wants to use such a forum, and similar forums, for no other purpose but for the support of a policy of escalation by the United States. French Premier Raymond Barre made a very clear statement on the matter during his stay in the United States.

It is no accident that the most important speakers at the Vienna meeting of the Socialist Internationale said that they were for the continuation of detente. There were no differences in this matter, although the socialist and social democratic parties represented in Vienna did not show the same objective attitude toward Afghanistan as they did toward the issue of detente, in which they are obviously more interested. What is also interesting in the final document is their statement that the process of detente has deteriorated by steps. According to Carter, this happened all of a sudden, allegedly as a result of Afghanistan.

Naturally we do not have the same assessment of the situation as the Socialist Internationale, but we can agree to the thesis of the step by step aggravation of detente. Such decisions as NATO's May 1978 long-term armament program, and NATO's December 1979 Brussels missile decision--to mention but two of the most important ones--were made long before Afghanistan. To this chapter also belongs the fact that French President Giscard d'Estaing, following his meeting with the FRG chancellor, made it a point that there should be no doubt about the French policy of independence or that Chancellor Schmidt rejected the presence of Bundeswehr units in the Persian Gulf. It was said quite drastically by the chairman of the FRG Young Socialists, Schroeder, who stated that one should not become the deputy sheriff of the United States. He should not contradict him.

#### TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST USSR WILL 'BOOMERANG' ON WEST

IW121041 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 10 Feb 80 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] The difficulties prevalent in the world economy are being aggravated by the embargo policy initiated by the U.S. Government. Such embargoes have always turned out to be boomerangs for their inventors, yet Washington fails to learn from experience. I quote the FRG news agency DPA's report from last week: What crops up time and again in steel trade circles on the Rhine and Ruhr Rivers in view of the aggravated world political situation is the tube embargo of 1962.

What was the consequence of the halt in tube export at the time? The Soviet Union, and also the GDR, swiftly enlarged their tube production capacities. In both countries several new factories for this type of production were set up with the result that the socialist countries managed to cover their demand for tubes themselves within a short period of time, and it was not long before the Soviet Union and the GDR began exporting tubes.

The U.S. and West German industries not only had lost the socialist countries' market but also produced a competitor for other markets. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the new embargo will suffer the same fate.

Eighteen years have passed since 1962; today we have a situation which is entirely different. The Soviet Union and the GDR have more than doubled their production, and their economic strength today is incomparably greater than it was in 1962. Today the Soviet Union, let alone the community of CECA states, cannot be impressed by an embargo. The embargo politicians will again do themselves an ill favor; once again they will lose markets. This time, however, it will hit them harder than it did in 1962, for today they are more deeply stuck in a crisis than they were then.

Capitalist industry needs every order now more than ever; it is no secret that hundreds of thousands of workers work on orders from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Unemployment in these capitalist countries would be even worse without these orders. We heard last week that there are more than 1 million unemployed in the FRG.

We are not very concerned by the embargo, but we regret it because it will curtail world trade even more. We are in favor of open trade with all countries, regardless of their social systems. We are, therefore, pleased by last week's news that more than 9,000 exhibitors from 65 countries have announced their participation in the Leipzig Spring Fair; that is a rather strong international participation.

II. 13 Feb 80

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The strong international participation in the Leipzig fair is a demonstration that world trade circles will do everything in the current aggravated international situation to promote world trade, because flourishing world trade saves detente. The traditional motto of the Leipzig fair: "For World Trade and Technical Progress," is being understood and supported by all merchants of the world, as can be gathered from the reservations that have been made so far for the spring fair. The GDR economy will do all it can in order to create a good business climate in March in Leipzig.

IRANIAN ENVOY PRAISES GDR SUPPORT, CONDEMNS U.S. 'PROTECTION'

LD122328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2014 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Ahmad Farad Huseyni, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the GDR, has praised the GDR's solidarity with the Iranian people's revolution, even during its difficult stages. Speaking at a press conference in Berlin today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian people's revolution, he said this attitude was a basis for further cooperation between the two countries. Referring to the GDR's high level of development and new Iran's goal of achieving economic self-sufficiency, he underlined his country's interest in deepening this cooperation.

On the subject of the United States strengthening its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the diplomat noted that these machinations corresponded with long-harbored imperialist plans. Developments in Iran and events in Afghanistan simply served as a pretext for their implementation. He emphatically endorsed his government's view that all imperialist maneuvers aimed at achieving an agreement on "protecting" the Straits of Hormuz should be regarded as being directed against Iran's vital interests and as an attack on the latter's sovereignty.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES PZPR CONGRESS

AU121335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 80 p 1-2 AU

[Message from SED Central Committee to the Eighth PZPR Congress, signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial and fraternal combat greetings to the delegates of the Eighth PZPR Congress, to all communists and working people of the Polish People's Republic.

Under the leadership of their battle-tested spearhead, the PZPR, the fraternal Polish people have achieved significant successes in the building of socialism since the sixth and seventh party congresses. This is shown by the growth of the country's economic potential, the development of science and culture, the improvement of the people's living conditions and the further consolidation of the international position of the Polish People's Republic.

This progress in all fields of social life is the result of the devoted and creative work of the workers class and all the working people of People's Poland. We congratulate you with all our hearts, dear comrades, on this good balance.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic are forever firmly linked by relations of a truly new and socialist kind. Our joint struggle for the shaping of the developed socialist society has its firm basis in the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. On this basis our peoples are drawing closer together, our friendship is deepening and our strength multiplying. Our togetherness and our close fraternal alliance with the CPSU and Lenin's country enable us to solve the growing tasks in the building of socialism for the benefit of our people.

The fraternal cooperation between the SED and the PZPR embraces all fields of political, economic, ideological and cultural life. It opens up to our two peoples the great treasure of experience of the fraternal countries, contributes to successfully solving one's own tasks, and strengthens the socialist community of states. The SED will continue to do everything in its power to strengthen and expand the fraternal and trusting cooperation between our parties and states.

Together with the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR firmly advocates the securing of peace as the highest treasure of mankind. In view of the course hostile to detente taken by the leading circles of the United States and NATO, the firing of the arms race and the revitalization of the "cold war", the GDR is consistently struggling, as a reliable alliance partner of the Warsaw Pact, for the implementation of the constructive peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community.

Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee wishes your party congress success and the Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people great new successes in the all-round strengthening of their socialist fatherland for the benefit of the people, in the joint struggle for the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace.

STOPH GREETES DJURANOVIC ON ARRIVAL IN BERLIN

LD131126 East Berlin ADM International Service in German 1031 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, has arrived in the GDR capital on an official friendly visit to the GDR. He was invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who was at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport to cordially welcome him.

AXEN DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO FINLAND

LD122344 East Berlin ADM International Service in German 1826 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki--An SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Helsinki this evening. It is paying a visit to the capital at the invitation of Finland's Social Democratic Party [SSDP]. The guests were cordially welcomed at the airport by SSDP Secretary General Ulf Sundqvist, currently minister for trade and industry.

The program includes talks with the SSDP leadership, meetings with Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, Rikstag President Johannes Virolainen and other dignitaries. A meeting with the Finnish Communist Party leadership is also planned.

## USSR MARSHAL CHUYKOV HONORED ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

LD121533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has awarded the Great Star of International Friendship to Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasily Ivanovich Chuykov on the occasion of his 80th birthday in tribute to his outstanding services.

In a message signed by Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State send Marshal Chuykov most cordial greetings and congratulations on his 80th birthday. The message recalls Chuykov's participation in the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War and states: "Your name is linked forever with the founding of the German Democratic Republic and the first years of its development. We honor you as a Soviet patriot and ardent proletarian internationalist who at a critical hour selflessly helped build the first worker and peasants' state on German soil. We will never forget your personal contribution towards deepening and consolidating the unswerving friendship and brotherhood-in-arms between our peoples and armies."

## SED GREETES STATE SECURITY MINISTRY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU111827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Greetings message to the Ministry of State Security from SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of State Security.

The establishment of the Ministry of State Security on 8 February 1950 was in line with the Marxist-Leninist teaching of the socialist revolution and the objective laws of the class struggle. By setting up this special organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the historical experiences of the struggle of the party and the country of Lenin were applied to safeguard our worker-peasant power.

Led by the SED, and supported by the trust of the workers class and of all working people, the members of the Ministry of State Security have always honorably fulfilled their class task in close militant alliance with the Soviet Chekists and the fraternal organs of the other socialist states.

The antisocialist and peace-endangering plans and activities of imperialism were uncovered and thwarted in time, enemy agents were unmasked and rendered ineffective. Outstanding accomplishments were achieved for the security of the GDR.

Through a great political sense of responsibility, constant readiness for action, revolutionary alertness, prudent Chekist action and a party-minded attitude, the members of the Ministry of State Security actively contributed toward the 30-year successful development of the GDR. This served, at the same time, the universal strengthening of the community of socialist states and the reliable safeguarding of peace in Europe.

The SED Central Committee conveys its thanks and appreciation to all members of the Ministry of State Security and the "Felix Dzherzhinskiy" Guard Regiment as well as to the courageous scouts and fighters at the invisible front.

You are commemorating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of State Security at a time that is characterized by the further successful development of our country but also by another exacerbation of the international class struggle. The strengthening of the positions of peace, the ending of the arms race and concrete measures toward disarmament remain the prime tasks.

The new peace proposals, submitted on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have been in the focus of world political discussions ever since their publication.

All those who want peace manifest their support of this initiative--as was done by the signing of the GDR declaration of intent by more than 13.1 million citizens of our country. We do not, however, overlook the fact that peace is again threatened by new, grave dangers.

In his PRAVDA interview, Comrade Brezhnev has rebuffed the imperialist forces, especially certain circles in the United States, which in their hostility toward detente are fanning the arms race, increasing the danger of war and are interfering in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states.

Also in the future, the uncovering and thwarting of the plans and designs of imperialism, of the forces of aggression, revanchism and big power chauvinism as well as the safeguarding of the reliable protection of our country will continue to be decisive tasks for the members of Ministry of State Security. The prerequisites for that are the further strengthening of the fighting power of the party collectives, the increase of revolutionary vigilance, and politically conscious and operatively circumspect action by all members of the Ministry of State Security, as well as the strengthening of the militant and fraternal alliance with the glorious Soviet Cheka.

The SED Central Committee is certain that the members of the Ministry of State Security, as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists, will continue to honorably carry out under any conditions every combat assignment, faithful and loyal to the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, thus making their specific contribution toward the further fulfillment of the decisions of the 9th party congress and the preparation of the 10th party congress of the SED.

For that the Central Committee wishes you, Comrade Minister, and all soldiers, non-commissioned officers, officers and generals of the Ministry of State Security and of the "Felix Dzherzhinskiy" Guard Regiment much success, health and energy.

The GDR Council of Ministers has also conveyed congratulations .

## KADAR, LAZAR RECEIVE WARSAW PACT COMMANDER MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD131132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar received Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, today. The meeting, which took place in the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee, was also attended by Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The Soviet military delegation is currently in Hungary at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

## BERECZ, GYORI RECEIVE MILOSEVIC, LCY DELEGATION

LD122345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An LCY delegation has had talks in Hungary about Hungarian-Yugoslav relations. Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, headed the delegation, which conducted talks with Janos Berecz, departmental chief of the MSZMP Central Committee, about international life, as well as about the international communist and workers movement.

In their consultations they harmonized the two parties' central committees' 2-year work plan on cooperation. The Yugoslav delegation was also received by Imre Gyori, Central Committee secretary.

## TRAUTMANN, PUJA ATTEND IRANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD120100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Budapest Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a reception on the occasion of its national day, the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. Those present at the reception were Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs and several representatives of our economic, social and cultural life.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, APPROVES REPORTS

LD072117 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI)--At the Thursday Hungarian Council of Ministers, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the council, reported about the recent session of the Hungarian-Laotian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission held in Budapest. The government approvingly took note of the report.

The Council of Ministers discussed and adopted an investigation report of the president of the Central People's Control Committee about measures effected for the education of the growing number of children in school age.

The government adopted the proposal of the president of the National Environment and Nature Protection Office about environment protection and a system of related stipulations.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the implementation of savings regulations adopted concurrently with similar measures taken by the party and social organs. In this context it took note that the measures adopted regarding reduction in the number of official cars used by party, social and state organs will be continuously effected by the end of the year.

Following this the Council of Ministers discussed other matters.

## GIEREK READS PZPR POLITBURO REPORT TO CONGRESS

LD111900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

["Report" of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo to the Eighth PZPR Congress entitled "For the Further Development of Socialist Poland, for the prosperity of the Polish People: The Provisions of the Country's Socioeconomic Development 1981-85," read to the opening session of the Eighth PZPR Congress at the Palace of Science and Culture in Warsaw by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek--live]

[Text] Comrade delegates Esteemed guests! Dear friends! The attention of the Polish working class and of all workers is focused on our deliberations. Our congress ought to sum up in an all-round manner the achievements of our country, evaluate the internal and international situation, outline the aims of the policy of the party and people's state for the coming years and lay down measures and methods for action to insure further progress in the construction of socialism and the security and prosperity of the fatherland. The eighth congress of our party was preceded by a nationwide discussion on the Central Committee guidelines. The whole party, all its echelons and organizations, participated in the congress preparations. A great contribution has been made by the members of the allied political parties and nonparty people. The precongress discussion was accompanied by general production and social activity which added fresh material and moral assets to our country. The party and public have given their support to the program estimates and provisions contained in the Central Committee guidelines. The guidelines have been considerably enriched in the precongress work through the experience of workers and through specific proposals and criticism of negative phenomena. So on behalf of our congress let us extend, comrade delegates, gratitude to all those who took part in the discussions on the guidelines--workers, peasants and the Polish intelligentsia. Let us extend words of high praise to party and non-party workers for their patriotic attitudes, for their confidence in our party, for their deep-felt concern for the development of socialist Poland and their selfless work on her behalf. [applause]

Comrade delegates! Last July we honored the 35th anniversary of the rebirth of the fatherland. In May we shall be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the historic victory of the Soviet Union and the whole great coalition over Hitlerite fascism. Our people made a contribution to this victory worthy of its glorious traditions; our people were cocreators of this victory. Thanks to this our people changed their fate and embarked on the road of socialism and have built durable foundations for its independent existence. Between July 1944 and May 1945 the greatest historical turnaround in our thousand-year-old history was carried out. All Polish lands were liberated, we returned to the Oder, Neisse, and Baltic, we returned to Poland forever the ancient cities of Wroclaw, Opole, Bytom, Szczecin, Kolobrzeg, Koszalin, Gdansk and Olsztyn. Our state was reborn in a favorable territorial shape. It was made ethnically uniform and was placed within secure and friendly borders.

The foundations of people's power were laid and the implementation of fundamental social reforms was begun. Although a long and difficult struggle still had to be waged for the consolidation of the people's power and for the socialist system, the direction in which Poland was to develop was defined.

In this historic breakthrough, a leading role was played by the Polish Workers Party, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, in cooperation with the Polish socialist party, the radical peasant party, the democratic party and all progressive and patriotic social forces. The process of historic transformations which was then initiated was strengthened and accelerated thanks to the unification of the working class movement.

It allowed an enormous majority of the nation to unite around the program of the party of the working class. A fundamental democratization of the social structure has taken place thanks to socialist transformations, industrialization and urbanization, and thanks to an educational and cultural revolution. The alliance of workers and peasants was strengthened and filled with new meaning. Class and political foundations have been created for the permanent unity of our nation. A socialist state has been formed and in spite of many difficulties, in spite of an inheritance of centuries of backwardness and neglect, the majority of the tasks involved in the construction of the foundations of socialism have been fulfilled within one generation. Let us direct our thoughts and feelings towards this increasingly less numerous heroic generation which battled for and gained the freedom of the fatherland, which, overcoming troubles and contradictions, built a new system and a new power, lifted the country from ruins and created the basis for its socialist modernity. This generation served Poland really well. [applause]

The names of the activists of the working class and peasant movement are still alive in the memory of the party and the nation, as is the whole spectre of the Polish democracy which fought for People's Poland and built its foundations. Let us direct words of sincere feelings to the Soviet nation, to the great party of Lenin. The alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union bonded by the blood shed together in the great war of liberation have become the unshakeable foundation of Poland's national security, its position in the world and its development. [applause]

We are grateful to and we hold in respect all nations and social forces in Europe and the world whose help, sympathy and solidarity we received in the most difficult years of the war of liberation and postwar reconstruction. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, nearly 10 years ago, in a difficult situation and on the basis of the achievements of People's Poland at that time, our party worked out a socioeconomic strategy directed towards people and their needs, involving the best ideological and moral values of socialism--the strategy of constructing the developed socialist society in our country. This allowed us to expand the horizons of development and define the aims and methods of action corresponding to our needs and circumstances and to enrich the vision of the future.

The strategy mapped out at the Sixth and developed at the Seventh PZPR Congress which aims at improved satisfaction of social needs based on dynamic development of the economy, constant deepening of socialist democracy and shaping of socialist social relations, has brought great achievements for our fatherland. It has been confirmed by life and has received the support of the people. We will continue it. [applause] The strategy links together general correct aspects of socialism with the experience and conditions of our country; it answers the needs and aspirations of the Polish people. Thanks to it we were able to consolidate our economic base and to develop the social and political relations of socialism. Thanks to it we were able to speed up the solution of many social problems of historical importance.

In the seventies we insured education and full employment in modern work shops for the biggest ever postwar generation of Polish youth by creating favorable chances for the utilization of their qualifications, abilities, enthusiasm and energy for the good of the people. This has great socioeconomic as well as moral importance. Work constitutes the supreme value in the life of man; it is a factor in his universal development, decides the place of the individual in society and gives a feeling of social security.

We implemented an unprecedented program for growth in the real income of the population. In the first 5 years of the past decade we laid particular stress on speedy and general growth in wages. In the 1976-80 period on the other hand, pensions and other social benefits have been growing faster than before, while average wages have been growing moderately.

In total, since 1971 real wages have increased by over 50 percent and real income together with social benefits by nearly 75 percent, thus exceeding the results of the previous decade by 2 and 1/2 times. Nominal social benefits in the current decade have grown nearly four times over, pensions and disability payments have been increased and pension schemes have been increased to include all working people in towns and countryside.

Pension entitlement and other social benefits have been increased for ex-combatants who participated in the struggle for national and social liberation, and former inmates of concentration camps, particularly war invalids. A considerable increase of incomes, particularly to the lower income workers made possible a speedy increase in the consumption of food and industrial goods, and in services and cultural activities.

The rural population has been included in the free medical service, the scope of social aid granted by the state to families has been considerably increased, paid maternity leave has been extended and child benefits have been increased, as have the number of places in nurseries and preschool centers. Housing policy has been at the center of the party's attention for the entire decade. Thanks to the development of the housing industry and considerable speeding up of construction, 9 million citizens--over a quarter of our country's inhabitants--moved to new apartments in the seventies. The modernization of work enterprises, mechanization of heavy work, elimination of many difficult technologies and development of social amenities have brought fundamental improvements in working conditions.

The 1974 labor code eliminated differences between manual and white collar workers in their work-related entitlements, bringing additional benefits in the shape of increased benefits from employers and the state. Additional days off work have been introduced, the number of which has been systematically increasing. Further development of science, education and culture took place. The foundations of the implementation of the program was the speedy and universal growth of production potential in industry and agriculture. By making use of our own potential, and chances created by favorable conditions on the world credit market, we have undertaken an investment program, the largest in the history of People's Poland, which resulted in the creation of over 2.5 million new jobs. Altogether, about 450 large industrial enterprises have been created and several thousand smaller ones. A great number of enterprises have been modernized. New branches of production have been developed, and quality and modernity have been increased. Essential progress has been made in the management of fuel and raw material resources.

The share of production aimed directly at satisfying the needs of the population has increased. As a result national income in the seventies increased by nearly 85 percent, industrial production by 130 percent, agricultural production by 30 percent, including plant growing by 12 percent, and animal breeding by nearly 36 percent.

The second half of the seventies brought about a marked deterioration in economic conditions, both externally and internally. A destabilization of the world markets became apparent and a rapid increase in the prices of fuels and raw materials took place. Export conditions have become more difficult. A few years of poor crops in our agriculture made it necessary to increase imports of grain and fodder enormously. This in turn has burdened the national economy with serious extra expenditures. These changes in economic conditions took place in the period of a particularly dynamic realization of the program of modernization and development, and consequently some parts of the program could not be continued at a proper pace.

This in turn created and worsened imbalances in the economy, negatively affected production rhythm and deliveries of products and aggravated market and energy problems. These difficulties were in turn aggravated by a number of subjective shortcomings, in particular by the nonimplementation of tasks in the field of increasing management effectiveness.

The pace of development slowed down and some important tasks planned for 1976-79 were not implemented. The growth of the nation income was smaller and the implementation of the plan in some sectors of industrial and agricultural production was not achieved. Our party confronted these complex problems. On the basis of the resolutions of the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in 1976, an essential regrouping of efforts and resources was carried out. The role of investments in the national income has been decreased, limiting the growth rate of investment outlays in industry and concentrating efforts on the most important social and economic matters: the development of production for the market, the food sector, housing construction and exports.

Although not all of these tasks have been implemented, generally the implementation of the main recommendations of the seventh party congress in the social sphere has been achieved.

Esteemed comrades, the fundamental directions of socioeconomic developing for the coming 5-year period and the methods of their realization mapped out in the guidelines of the Central Committee for the eighth congress are an expression of our party's decisive will to continue the strategy of the seventies in its most fundamental orientation toward people and toward satisfaction of many social needs.

How are we entering the eighties? What are our opportunities and prospects? Our country has strong foundations for further development, we have achieved high technical and technological levels in many branches of the economy, and we have at our disposal a strong and considerably modernized production potential in industry. There are gaps and irregularities in this potential, but their eradication could speedily release considerable production capacity. We have a developed raw material base. We have at our disposal a considerable scientific and research potential and we have numerous, well educated and experienced cadres. Of 1.1 million workers with higher education over 600,000 completed their studies in the seventies.

There are great possibilities for the further intensification of economic cooperation with socialist countries. Besides those positive factors, which we should consolidate and make use of, in the future decade there will be limiting conditions, which we must take into consideration, and we should alleviate their results by long-term action. First of all there will be a drop in the growth of labor resources and the opportunity for increased investment outlays will be reduced. We will enter the new decade with considerable investment involvement, with many existing programs demanding continuation. A relatively small portion of outlays will be earmarked for new projects.

We must take into account unfavorable tendencies in the world economy for our exports, we should expect a further increase in prices and growing difficulties in obtaining fuels, raw materials and some materials for production. Our economy will be burdened with credit repayments.

In those more difficult internal and external conditions the key task is to overcome unfavorable tendencies in the shaping of management efficiency. Productivity growth in our economy is unsatisfactory. What is more, it is usually achieved as a result of technical improvement of work, by the introduction of more efficient production techniques. However, we are not achieving satisfactory progress in promoting efficient management by making better use of production facilities, raw materials and energy, and working time, and through improved discipline and organization.

Thus, increased efficiency has become a most important matter, the leading precept in all economic undertakings and the basic condition for the realization of our main social objectives. Hence, we have put efficiency to the fore of our congress deliberations.

Comrade delegates, indispensable growth in management efficiency demands essential structural changes in the entire national economy. The basic development factors of the seventies--the growth of employment, investments and import--must be substituted to a considerable degree by a better use of intensive factors. These changes will not happen by themselves. In the next few years we must consistently create conditions which favor an improvement in management efficiency. Economic proportions should be set in such a way as to favor increased productivity, a reduction of energy and material consumption, a reduction of foreign debts and a balance in the home market.

We must remove tensions, alleviate energy, transportation and supply difficulties, and we must make the country's development more balanced.

Insuring the correct balance between the development of processing industries, the development of power engineering industries and transport, and the supply of raw and other materials should above all help to harmonize the economy. In this connection we shall be increasing investment for the development of power production and raw material production and for the expansion and modernization of transport. We shall require the processing industries to more effectively exploit energy and materials for production purposes. Electricity generation increased by more than 90 percent in the 1970's. In other words, it increased at a faster rate than in preceding periods. However, this turned out to be insufficient in the face of the unusually rapidly growing requirements of the production sector and of the population. Delays in handing over new power engineering projects for operation which occurred in the second half of the 1970's, and also the interruptions in electricity supplies resulting from the low efficiency of certain power stations, the unsatisfactory standard of maintenance work, the tendency of power sets to break down, the excessive consumption of energy for the individual needs of power stations, and losses in transmission grids--all this caused the economy many problems. Programs for increasing the energy supply, particularly in light of insufficient progress in saving energy, turned out to be inaccurate.

The main conclusion which can be drawn from this assessment of the situation is that there is a need to further expand the power engineering industry. At present the fuel-energy basin at Belchatow is under construction and at the end of the 5-year period it will achieve a capacity of about 4,000 megawatts. Also under construction are big power stations in Polaniec and Opole. Preparations are in progress for the construction and expansion of further power stations and heat and power generating plants. We shall have to devote more attention to small power stations which can be built on many of our rivers. We must also take a serious interest in energy sources other than fuel.

The implementation of the investment program in the power engineering industry will make it possible to obtain, in the 1981-85 period, an increase in capacity in the order of about 9,000 megawatts and also a considerable increase in thermal heat capacity. At the same time it is necessary to increase the efficiency of power generation and to raise the distribution facilities of installed power capacities. It is necessary to speed up work on the design and application of power engineering installations which make it possible to exploit poorer varieties of coal, to improve the organization and execution of over-haul work, to improve the supplies of spare parts and materials to the power engineering industry and to intensify activity aimed at reducing energy losses.

We shall continue the development of coal mining, our national industry. In the 1970's we achieved tremendous progress. Coal extraction increased from about 140 million to more than 200 million tons. We have earmarked 80 percent of this extracted coal to meet the requirements of the country and 20 percent for export. In the 1981-85 period hard coal extraction should increase by 25-30 million tons and the extraction of lignite should double this, that is, about 40-50 million tons.

With this aim in mind we shall expand existing and build new mines in Silesia and we shall also develop the hard coal basin in the Publin region. The further rapid development of coal mining is necessary to meet the increasing demands of the population, the power generating industry, the iron and steel industry and other branches of the economy. Faced with increasing fuel prices on world markets we must maintain, and even increase, exports of hard coal. A feeling of responsibility for the country's future makes it imperative for us to be at pains to insure that coal is exploited rationally, not only as a fuel but also, to an ever increasing extent, as a valuable chemical raw material. This is why we shall systematically expand the chemical processing of coal and support the intensive development of scientific research in this sphere. We shall also be tackling the production of gas from coal on an industrial scale.

The development of the fuel-energy base is highly capital-intensive and ties up considerable investment sums. Taking this into consideration we must take steps, more effective than hitherto, aimed at reducing the rate at which energy and fuel consumption increases in the economy. We must also better exploit local fuel resources for heating and energy purposes, especially smaller lignite deposits and waste timber.

In the 1981-85 period there will be a further development of other branches of the industry which produces raw and other materials. The iron and steel production base will be further expanded and modernized. Conditions are suitable to achieve an output figure of 23-24 million tons of steel and about 500,000 tons of copper in 1985. The growing output of the Katowice iron and steel plant, now in the second stage of its construction, will make it possible to carry out the vital modernization of old iron and steel industry plants. This will help to expand the range of output and to produce greater quantities of goods at present in short supply, and to raise the quality and improve the standard of metal enrichment. At the same time we shall develop the extraction and processing of copper, sulphur, zinc and lead. They occupy an important place in the supply balance for our industry and exports. We shall allocate considerable means for the expansion and modernization of transport.

Despite an increase in investments for transport, which was 2 and 1/2 times greater than in the preceding 10-year period, meeting growing transportation requirements, particularly by rail, continues to cause many problems. In order that this state of affairs can improve there has to be considerable effort by the whole economy. Notwithstanding the investments that are increasing annually, the rationalization of transportation operations and the improved use of rail cars is becoming essential.

The further construction of roads for high-speed traffic, progress in the mechanization of transloading operations and the introduction of containers and rolling stock of high-loading capacity in rail and road traffic will help improve transportation work. In the coming 5-year period the merchant fleet will be further developed. Above all, the modernization and expansion of liner shipping and an increase in the tonnage of specialist vessels will help to increase its transportation capacity. The transloading possibilities of seaports will be expanded. We shall continue to modernize the shipyard industry.

The implementation of the Vistula program, which will make it possible to solve many vital problems, will be of great importance to the economic infrastructure. Above all, it will insure an improvement in the supply of water for the population and the economy. It will make it possible to intensify agricultural production in the Vistula river basin and to increase electricity generation. In the coming 5-year period, projects aimed at preventing the water pollution and insuring conditions for transportation operations in the upper and lower reaches of the river must be recognized as being the most important tasks connected with the Vistula program. I deeply believe that this historic project will become something involving the whole nation and that Polish youth will be actively involved in it. [applause]

Comrade delegates, an improvement in management efficiency requires the better exploitation of the production potential which Poland possesses. The better exploitation of working time is one of the vital conditions for achieving this. Qualitative progress in the organization of work-progress adapted to changing production equipment and technology and an improvement in management efficiency require that measures be taken to combat the excessive turnover of manpower and unwarranted absenteeism.

It is our duty to insure that there is a smooth supply of qualified workers, in particular in mining transportation, agriculture, the food sector and the services sector. In this situation the remaining sectors of the national economy will have to achieve the planned increase in production almost exclusively by increasing productivity. It will also be essential to correct employment in the nonproduction sector [sfera pozaprodukcyjna]. It will be an urgent task in the coming months to master the difficult art of thrifty management of raw materials and production materials. This is connected with reducing the amount of materials used in production and improving the management of raw and finished materials and the system of deliveries of materials in all stages of the production process. We will improve the economic mechanisms conducive to progress in this sphere. The problem of saving raw and other materials needed for production requires working people, designers, technicians, production organizers, transportation workers and trade employees, workers' self-administration systems and complete factory work forces to actively participate.

In our country there are a number of dynamic scientific and research centers. They cooperate to a large extent in the introduction of new technologies and improvement of technological potential.

Valuable opinions and expert assessments have been worked out by the Polish Academy of Sciences. There was a rich harvest following the pre-congress debate at the higher education establishments. Valuable contributions were introduced before the congress by the work of the Supreme Technical Organization, in particular the proposals to accelerate in the eighties the progress in science and technology worked out by a large group of specialists and activists. All these proposals must be used in the work of the government and the ministries creating proper conditions for their implementation.

One of the widely debated issues of the pre-congress discussion was investment efficiency. We have considerable achievements in investment policy and we are proud of many efficiently accomplished projects. Alas, some investment projects, both in industry and in agriculture, are being implemented too slowly. Following the letters arriving at the Central Committee we can point out many examples of waste of materials, low standards of construction and disregard for costs. The frequent practice of lowering the true costs of investment projects in the phase when decisions are made as to whether such projects are to be built, and then to considerably exceed the planned costs during the actual construction must arouse protests. It is unacceptable to inflate investment project plans by including in the already approved investment projects task which are not directly linked with the projects under construction. Discipline in investment of construction projects is an important element of the efficient functioning of the economy and rational use of resources. Breach of this discipline strikes at social interest in its best sense. It is therefore essential to improve investment project processes, to strengthen control over observance of the costs of such projects and to fully subordinate the policy of investment to the structural and qualitative changes in the economy.

An indispensable factor for improvement of investment activity should be the introduction of the principles of economic accounting in all stages of investment design, the selection of best possible solutions, and a running control of expenditure in the process of implementation. Also, it is necessary to increase considerably the scope of modernization investments. The general principle by which all bodies deciding on investments should be guided, starting with enterprises and ending at central organs of administration, is the search for chances to increase output by improvement of the coefficient of rotation, and by better use and modernization of the existing potential.

Our actions towards improvement of management effectiveness should find expression in reduction of unit costs of production, in economizing working time of people and machinery. Severe economizing must apply to all: It equally concerns the processes of production and consumption, work enterprises and households. Thrifty management of work resources, natural resources, installations, and industrial goods, apartments and their equipment, and food is today and for the foreseeable future an inevitable necessity.

Esteemed comrades, the invariable and supreme objective of our economic policy is the satisfaction of social needs, the prosperity of man and the nation, every Polish family. The present demographic situation, typified by the growth of the number of young families and births, and by the growth in the number of those at retirement age, compels us to pay particular attention to house building, conditions for raising children and social benefits. In the 1981-85 period we would like real wages to increase by about 9 to 11 percent, and would like to continue increasing social benefits, particularly pensions. This will be linked with the implementation of the program for increasing the average pension, and with the growing number of people of pensionable age.

We would like to see incomes of farmers continue to grow. This will depend and should depend on the growth of agricultural production, and improvement of its effectiveness. The process of socialist urbanization is being developed and deepened in our country. This year the number of newly constructed apartments will be nearly twice as large as in 1971. Altogether in the coming decade we will construct 60 percent more new apartments than in the past decade.

We are implementing extended housing and communal programs with a colossal outlay of great masses of resources. Scores of modern districts and housing estates have been erected in Warsaw, Silesia and Basin, in Lodz and in the tri-city, in Krakow and Wroclaw, in Poznan, Szczecin and many other towns. Working class districts have become more beautiful, social and cultural centers have been built, as well as schools and learning centers. Much was done to improve the housing situation in the western voivodships. Modern building designs have widely entered many small and medium size towns which for a long time were in a difficult housing and communal situation.

For example, in Ciechanow we will build six times more apartments this year than in 1975; in Tarnobrzeg four times as many apartments will be built this year than in 1975; in Biala Podlaska three times more; in Suwalki nearly three times more; in Skierniewice, Jelenia Gora and Przemysl twice as many. New beautiful estates have been built in Kolobrzeg, Ostrow Wielkopolski, Zyrardow, Zdunska Wola and many other towns. A real construction revolution is taking place in the countryside, where hundreds of thousands of new buildings, houses and outbuildings have been constructed. The quantitative expansion of housing construction has been accompanied by a considerable increase in the average size of apartments and improvements in equipment in the apartments. This would not have been possible without the newly-built furniture factories, without significant investment in housing-related industries, on which we have spent over 2130 billion in the current 10-year period, commissioning among other things over 160 housing element factories.

However, the increase in demand for new apartments was even greater because in the current decade large numbers of young people have entered into adulthood, and the annual number of marriages amounted to about 320,000 on the average. In spite, therefore, of the considerable expansion of housing construction, the waiting time is still long. We plan to commission in the first half of the eighties 1.7 million apartments, including 150,000 created through the modernization of old apartments. We treat this task as the minimum. One of the conditions for exceeding the housing construction plan for the coming 5-year period will be to counteract the unjustified increase in construction costs and to achieve an increase in productivity and an improvement in quality. We must also improve the credits system and gradually increase the share of the population's contribution to housing construction. It is necessary to create improved conditions for private building, to improve financial conditions and to improve the supply of materials. We have to use all our strength and resources to solve the difficult and socially important problem of housing.

Comrades, noticeable progress in balancing the incomes of the population with deliveries of products and services should become an important factor in the improvement of living standards. In the past decade increased deliveries of market goods proved to be insufficient for the satisfaction of the growing social needs. A rapid increase in the monetary incomes of the population, which in part is not linked with the increase in production results, caused considerable changes in the size and structure of the demands of the population.

The size and structure of supply of market goods did not fully correspond with the incomes. We know that progress in this field will require increasing of production of goods and services, changes in the structure of this production and close bonds between increase in the incomes of the population and increase in productivity. We are aware of acute problems still being caused for the working people, and in particular women, by shortages in deliveries to the market.

We shall be making every effort to improve and normalize this situation. The pre-congress discussion raised extensively the need to improve the prices policy. We take this view into consideration. The government should pursue a prices policy which insures a planned increase in the real income of workers, particularly the lowest paid. This policy should also promote rationalization of the consumption structure.

What is needed in the 1980's to improve the living condition of the public is the speeding up of the development of services. Their share in the consumption structure should increase more markedly. It is also important that the quantitative increase should be accompanied by a distinctive improvement in the quality and reliability of the services offered. It is necessary to accelerate the rate at which the trade network is modernized and streamlined in order to improve the conditions in which goods are purchased. In the 1980's we shall consistently continue the social policy distinguished by its concern for work and leisure conditions and for the health of workers. We shall devote particular attention to the development of all-round help to mothers bringing up children and to families with many children. We have good legislation in this sphere. We need to implement this legislation everywhere and effectively.

In the 1970's investment outlays for health protection and social care grew by more than 200 percent. Employment increased by 40 percent. Some 75 new hospitals were completed, increasing the number of hospital beds by 25 percent. We shall continue to expand the material base for the health service and to improve the distribution of staff. For despite the hitherto great effort, much remains to be done, particularly in the sphere of hospitalization and supplies of medicine, outpatient medical services and care for the young.

In continuing the implementation of the program for increasing the number of days off from work and linking them up closely with progress in increasing labor efficiency, we must apply differentiated solutions to a greater extent than hitherto for individual branches of the economy and factories. In this we have to take into account the possibilities for flexible planning of days off in accordance with what is required for making better use of time at work and of the conditions governing the supply of power and raw and other materials and coproduction goods, in other words, this day-off planning must be aimed at exploiting the production and services potential to the fullest.

Our achievements in social policy are considerable. We have attained them through great effort. At present, despite more difficult conditions, we want to consolidate and increase these achievements guided by the principle of the primary status of social aims. There is no matter more important to our party than the prosperity of working people and the good of the whole people. [applause]

Comrades: Our party is trying to insure that social needs are better catered for. The striving of people for higher earnings on the basis of increasing their qualifications and raising the productivity and quality of work is socially justified. This is a strong stimulus for developing the country and an important factor in professional work. It is, nevertheless, a duty stemming from our ideology to make a clear distinction between justified aspirations to improve living conditions, and egoism, greed and a craving to get richer at all costs. We reject the way of life and moral attitude which restrict the aims and contents of human actions solely to material motives and goals. These matters were raised extensively in the pre-congress discussion. The matter of fully complying with social justice was at the top of the list. This is a fundamental principle of socialism--its synonym, frankly speaking.

In the 1970's we did a great deal to insure a general increase in the earnings and incomes of the population and also to improve the conditions of the poorest families, and of people receiving retirement and other pensions. Favorable changes were also carried out in social legislation. Despite this, there are still problems requiring attention. It is a fact that the general increase in the incomes of working people that took place in the 1970's was accompanied by a certain increase in material differentiation. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the earnings system in the direction of the better implementation of the socialist principle of earnings depending on the quality and complexity of the work done, while at the same time trying to insure that the increment in earnings within individual sectors and groups should take into account, as necessary, the lowest and average paid workers.

It is the task of our policy to prevent excessively large earnings differences which are not commensurate with real differences in the work itself and with the results of this work. Neither must a natural differentiation in incomes be tolerated, for this can easily lead to phenomena which are incompatible with the feeling of social justice. A suitable tax policy should prevent such phenomena.

The congress discussion also raised the matter of the just implementation of the housing policy. We share the view that it is necessary to improve the principles governing the allocation of houses. Preference must be given to families with many children, young families, and families of workers and front-ranking employees. The exchange of houses in socially justified cases, particularly between generations in the same family, must be encouraged and facilitated. The distribution of housing is of great social significance and must be conducted on the basis of clear criteria and under keen social supervision.

The involvement of the means of citizens for the construction of individual and cooperative housing is one of the features of the generally correct housing policy of our state. We share, however, the view that there is an urgent need to resolutely combat the undesirable phenomenon--quantitatively very minor--of subletting houses and trading in them at speculative prices which has come about in the past few years. An end can and must be put to this without violating the correct principles of the housing policy, by appropriately modifying the binding legal regulations and practices.

In other matters, too, we must insure that loopholes in the otherwise correct provisions of the state's policy are not abused by actions which are not in keeping with a sense of fairness for the working people. Concern for these matters acquires increasing importance in a situation when certain difficulties arise in socioeconomic life. Every, even the smallest case of dishonesty by, for instance, the trade network, the craft trade or the services network gives rise to criticism and bitterness in such a situation. This applies in particular to that part of the trade network which is run on an agency basis or which supplies private services. These have a useful role to play in complementing the socialized trade and services network, but, in the absence of appropriate supervision, they can disrupt the fair division of the national income. By creating stable conditions and prospects for the private craft trade, the services network and agency trade network, it must be arranged that their activities come under the principles of the state's policy and that they remain in accordance with the social interest. [applause]

We need a social climate in which departures from socialist principles of community coexistence would meet with general disapproval. The violation of legal norms and moral principles, gaining illegal benefits from easy access to goods in short supply, speculation, bribery, logrolling, cliques, abuse of functions performed to achieve personal gains, all are basically foreign to our ideals and the provisions of our system and they should be fought. [applause]

Consistent courageous action against those phenomena constitutes the duty of all branches and members of our party. The need for particularly high moral demands on leading cadres of all levels was indicated in pre-congress discussions. The cadres of our party and the state are devoted, honest, modest and upright. There are individuals, however, whose conduct casts a shadow on all, arouses just social condemnation and also provides a starting point for demagoguery. There also appears to be tolerance of and coverups for demoralization and dishonesty.

Comrades, we must firmly put an end to it, regardless of person and position. The good name of the party must be defended. We must defend the people's rule. [applause]

Comrade delegates, in the decade of the seventies, our party treated the speedy development of the food economy as one of its main tasks. In the current decade over 21.2 billion has been earmarked for investments in agriculture and the food industry, and in industries working directly for agriculture; this is nearly three times more than in the sixties. As a result, there was a speedy growth in the number of agricultural machines and technical installations: The number of tractors has grown 2 and 1/2 times, the number of combine harvesters 3 times and delivery of artificial fertilizer by about 50 percent. Thanks to the toil of farmers, the development of farm buildings, increasing deliveries of concentrated fodder--mostly imported --the pig population increased in the past decade by nearly 60 percent, the cattle population by nearly 25 percent, and the sheep population by over 37 percent.

We consistently apply the policy of increasing purchase prices as such policy encourages profitability of agricultural production. The contract purchasing system is strengthening; it constitutes an important factor in stabilizing production and the bonding of the private sector with the socialized sector. The general program of further development of the fodder economy is contained in the resolution of the 15th Plenum of the 1974 Central Committee. The production and social tasks mapped out in it are still applicable despite periodic difficulties in their implementation.

The main aim of our agricultural policy, planned and implemented in conjunction with the United Peasant Party, is the coordination of constant growth in production with the gradual reconstruction of Polish agriculture. This political line has been approved by the sixth and the seventh party congresses. The last 10 years have totally proved its correctness. This policy has been met with the acceptance of the wide masses of peasants and it corresponds with the most vital interests of the whole nation. This is because it encourages increased agricultural production and at the same time creates conditions for the structural changes which are essential to develop the food economy for the future. It is, therefore, a policy which solves the current and the future problems of the development of the countryside and agriculture. Its general principles are correct and should be maintained. [applause]

The correct use of the planned essential outlay for agriculture in 1981-85 will mean an increase in net final agricultural production of at least 12 percent with a considerable advance in the production of grain crops and fodder in relation to the increase in the number of farm animals. A significant increase in the production and more effective use of grain crops and fodder will, in that period, be a key task for agriculture. Insufficient amounts of fodder are at present the main factor limiting the development of animal breeding. Overcoming this barrier is within the capabilities of our agriculture, but it is necessary to direct more attention toward shaping the structure of animal production as well as using fodder in the best possible way. It is also necessary to make better use of equipment and investment outlays, increase the national production of fodder, develop outbuilding construction and improve the quality of animals. It is necessary to continually develop cattle, pig and poultry breeding, as well as the breeding of freshwater fish and small farm animals. Our agriculture still has a backward, scattered structure which makes agricultural progress difficult and causes inefficient use of the means of production. A considerable number of farms, particularly small ones, are not self-sufficient and do not produce a marketable output.

In this field a vital role will be played by agricultural circles, the rural cooperative movement and peasant self-government bodies. The period just ending has been marked by positive results in the development and strengthening of the collective sector in farming; reserves of land and material-technological potential of the state farming enterprises have increased considerably. In the 1975-79 period about 1,200 new farming production cooperatives were formed, and the part played by the farm sector in the food supplies of the country increased considerably, as did its contribution to the supplies of seeds and breeding animals. This has led to its increased contribution to progress in the whole of agriculture.

Future agricultural progress will require better productivity and lower production costs both on the state farms and in production cooperatives, group farms and private farms. To this end, we have to improve the methods of cost accounting at all levels of agricultural administration. Economic-financial systems should be modified in the direction of encouraging lower production costs. Progress in this field ought to become one of the most important criteria of assessing the work of enterprises.

Of fundamental importance is the permanence of the principles of our farm policy, because it gives farmers a sense of security in their situation, which is vital for making decisions affecting the fate of their farms and families. The output which farmers contribute to the nationwide achievement forms the basis of the public's assessment and appreciation; it is the criterion of assessment acceptable to both the working class and the broadest masses of the rural population.

The worker-peasant alliance should be expressed by full use of production capacities of all farms, including small ones, by reliable performance in meeting contract agreements and supply obligations. The working class, industry and science should constantly concern themselves with securing for our farmers vital supplies of the means of production.

In the 1981-85 period we should achieve important progress in the modernization of our agriculture and especially in its mechanization. By improving supplies of the means of production to rural areas, by a favorable credit policy which would help to develop farming, and by providing investment facilities, we shall control the effectiveness and growth of the commodity output on private farms. We shall increase the supplies of fertilizers and create conditions needed to increase yields per hectare. We shall improve the system of farm education and training of cadres for the food sector.

The development of farm production must be accompanied by development of the procurement network, transport and storage for farm produce. We shall also develop and modernize the farm food industry, paying special attention to small- and medium-size enterprises, including especially parish processing works, inexpensive village cold-storage, freezer plants and so on.

Conditions are present in all regions of our country to link the farm food industry more closely with the raw material facilities, and to enrich the food market in this way. The modernization of the range of products and greater market choices should be a task for the whole food industry, all its branches and bodies; this also applies to increasing the level of processing and improvement of the raw materials supplied by agriculture, to better storage of produce and better adaptation of supply to the changing needs of the customer. In the next 5 years we intend to balance our foreign trade in agricultural produce, and we have all we need to feed our nation on the basis of our own farm production, to limit to a minimum our imports of food and to return to world markets as a well-known exporter of many farm and food products. [applause]

Comrade delegates: The development of our economy should be assisted to a growing extent by Poland's participation in the international division of labor, put into practice by means of speeding up the growth of our exports; this is vital if we want to secure for our economy essential imports of raw materials, other materials and modern technology, if we want to achieve a balance of payments.

We therefore must increase the export section of the total output of Polish industry, improve the quality and reliability of our goods and the attractiveness of Polish exports. On the other hand, we shall have to adopt measures which will result in a reduction in the rate our economy absorbs imports and a development of output to replace imports wherever this is profitable.

We attach foremost importance to closer cooperation with our main partner, the Soviet Union. We shall work to broaden and consolidate production and scientific-technological links between our two countries. We shall take part in the development in the Soviet Union of the production of raw materials and fuels, as this will enable us to meet better our country's future needs. We shall deepen the integration of our electrical engineering industries, our heavy and agricultural engineering, our light and chemical industries. This will give us an opportunity to increase the scale of production, to raise its technical standard and effectiveness.

Taking into account the economic and political importance of the further development of cooperation with the CEMA countries, Poland will endeavor to develop industrial cooperation and specialization, to engage in joint undertakings in production and science and technology, in joint solution of fuel and raw materials problems, in further unification of economic potentials of our countries.

In this respect we attach much importance to the implementation of long-term guideline programs for cooperation among CEMA member countries. We shall also take an active part in the implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist integration. [applause] We shall continue to develop our mutually advantageous trade with the capitalist, economically developed countries, by increasing our exports to those countries.

We would also like to develop our commodity exchange and engage in closer production cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis with the developing countries. This cooperation should be assuming, to an ever greater extent, a long-term character. We should act to extend the range of its forms. In our economic cooperation with those countries we see an important factor serving the cause of detente and peace. We shall engage in and extend this cooperation on the principles of mutual respect, partnership and mutual advantage.

Comrade delegates: In the implementation of our socioeconomic aims in the first half of the 1980's we should be assisted by improvements in the way our economy functions, which would make it possible to fully utilize the production capacities created in the past 35 years, especially in the last decade, and which would assist in improving the effectiveness of management.

We devoted much attention to these problems at the sixth and seventh congresses and at numerous Central Committee plenums. The improved economic-financial principles which widen the authority of economic organizations have produced a number of positive results. At present, it is important to insure that our party and state organizational effort matches internal and external conditions in the first half of the 1980's. In our guidelines for the eighth congress we have defined the basic directions of change. Precongress discussions have confirmed their correctness.

In the next few years we would like to implement them gradually. This year we will carry out a comprehensive review of our experiences to date. In the period until 1983, throughout our economy, in all its sectors and bodies, we should develop and introduce improved economic and organizational principles. We should first remove from the present system those elements which make it difficult to carry out the tasks which face us. It is particularly important to insure that the system prevents disproportions in economic development, counteracts the tendency to prefer quantitative production indicators in relation to the more important improvement, from the viewpoint of market and export needs, in the effectiveness of management. We must also increase the system's effect on growing responsibility for the implementation of tasks. Work to improve the planning and management system should be coordinated with the work on our legislation on enterprises.

The role played by the 5-year plan should also be strengthened. It should become the basic tool for defining the main aims, means and tools of socioeconomic policy. It should shape the direction of structural transformations in our economy and serve harmonious development. This dictates the need to improve planning at all levels and to increase the discipline of plan implementation and in particular to avoid frequent [word indistinct] the strengthening of the strategic function and the function of control of the economy at the central level should be accompanied by the expansion of the rights and competence of the amalgamations, combines and enterprises, which is essential for the stimulation of initiative and responsibility in the effective use of the production factors.

This process should be accompanied by an improvement in the functioning of the administration and improvement in the economic tools which stimulate the activity of the economic organizations in directions which are socially desirable. At the same time it is necessary to develop correct principles of economic accounting, particularly a system of production prices which will correctly reflect the economic activity, profitability of production and the effectiveness of investment and of foreign trade. The application of correct economic accounting should encourage increased interest in achieving savings in production and consumption, in trade and in transport and in every sector of socioeconomic activity. With this in mind it is necessary to closely link wage increases and other incomes with increases in productivity, to match the size and structure of production of goods and services with the needs of the community, and to encourage rational action. This requires an increase in the role of money, a deepening of financial discipline and an increase in the importance of the financial apparatus which should prevent all kinds of waste and effectively control implementation of the fundamental task--the increase in management effectiveness.

The Politburo has presented to the congress the main problems of socioeconomic development and the tasks which are the results of these problems. We have openly described the difficulties which must be overcome if these tasks are to be achieved in order to further increase the strength and prosperity of our country. This will be decided by the rank and file, by their attitudes and their commitment, and their feelings of responsibility for their duties. This will be decided by the general ability to decisively adhere to the path of effective production and thrifty management. The program which we are presenting encourages such management. Therefore, the point is that it should be consistently implemented everywhere and by everyone, from top to bottom, in a disciplined manner. [applause]

Esteemed comrade delegates! In the current 5-year period, our party, its Central Committee and Politburo and the supreme authorities of our state--the Sejm, the Council of State and the government--faced enormous and complex tasks. A profound change in the conditions which influence the development of the country has produced the need for consistency as well as flexibility in action. The solution of difficult and complicated problems required knowledge of the realities and efficiency in organizing work in all spheres. Objectively assessing the matters one must state that the central party links and the supreme state authorities acted correctly and did much in order to implement the party line, to implement the resolutions of the seventh congress and a great deal for the construction of the developed socialist society. [applause]

The construction of a developed socialist society is our strategic aim. In the present phase of its realization there are particularly important tasks in the sphere of the superstructure [pol nadbudowa] and the social awareness. It is in this sphere that the problems of man's readiness--man, the creator of material and spiritual values and the subject of the social relations--to undertake and to implement complicated and manifold tasks of the present stage of the country's development and to cope with the inherent demands are solved.

In the 1970's a further widening and deepening of the patriotic unity of the nation took place. The foundations of this very positive process are in the socioeconomic and international policy of our party, which accurately expresses the interests and striving of the Polish nation.

This policy growing from the precepts of Marxism-Leninism and the analysis of the concrete situation of our country has been formed in consultation with wide spheres of the community and has been verified and corrected on the basis of the experiences of the masses. The strengthening of the unity of the nation will continue to be an unshakeable principle of our policy. The considerable socioeconomic development of the 1970's has had broad social consequences. It has contributed to the strengthening of the position of the working class in all spheres of social life. The numbers and qualifications of the workers have increased, traditional centers of the industrial working class have developed and new ones have grown. The standard of living in working communities has increased and their participation in cultural and political life has increased. The working class has become much younger as a result of demographic processes and the inflow into industry of young people from the countryside.

Twofold tasks have developed: On the one hand, the positions of the working class should be consolidated as the main and leading force of socialist society; the influence of the working class on state policy and economic development should be further increased in all branches of the socialist democracy system; and the socialist system of values and moral principles regarding work and social affairs should be popularized in the entire community. On the other hand, the party should encourage and support the process of consolidation of the class consciousness of workers, and should first of all develop among the young ranks of the working class attitudes characteristic of workers from large industries and of cadre workers--their ideology, their social discipline and their sense of responsibility for the socialist state.

Deep transformations are taking place in the Polish countryside. The professional qualifications of farmers are increasing, their awareness is being transformed, and the social and cultural conditions of their life are improving. There appear two significant tendencies in the social structure of rural areas. On the one hand, the share of workers from state farms and cooperative farms is increasing [as heard]; on the other hand, peasant family farms are being linked with the state economy by increasing systems of links in production, credits, outlets, and social security. These tendencies are favorable for the shaping of the socialist community and should receive our full support.

In the past decade the size and role of the Polish intelligentsia increased considerably. In the majority of cases the intelligentsia originates from the working and peasant class; ideologically and politically it increasingly identifies with socialism. The modernization of the economy and improvement of state administration, the development of science and technology, and the progress in education and culture have presented the intelligentsia with new ambitious tasks. These factors increase its influence on the social life and development of the country.

Increasingly closer relations between classes and working people have appeared, interclass and intersphere family links have become more frequent, cultural interests are becoming richer, and customs are becoming alike. All this creates objective grounds for the consolidation of the moral and political unity of our nation, and favors the development of a national socialist state in which the leading role falls to the working class.

However, it would be premature to conclude that antagonism and conflicts of a class character are disappearing in our society. Such antagonisms still exist but their scope and forms have changed considerably. The main front of the class struggle exists in the sphere of consciousness, in the sphere of political and social attitudes. A complicated ideological struggle continues in our country against bourgeois mentality, against systems of values, myths and customs of the old world which are constantly revived and encouraged by actions from outside.

We must also work constantly to eradicate conservative political and ideological views from the consciousness as well as prejudices and distortions which have been introduced by the opponents of socialism. All these conditions must be taken into account when we form the theory and practice of national unity. The unity of the nation which we are building is of clear class content. It is based on the acceptance of the socialist system, the socialist policy of the state and international socialist alliances. [applause]

Only this unity has patriotic value and serves Poland and the people. It is on this foundation and within this framework that democratic discussions should develop and in which a variety of views and attitudes should be voiced in the effort to formulate optimum programs and solutions. This is the deepest meaning behind the activities of the National Unity Front which joins together all patriots regardless of their origins, social status, education, professions and attitudes toward religion. The basis of the unity front is cooperation between the PZPR and the United Peasant Party and the democratic party. This cooperation, which derives from the tradition of joint struggle for people's power and from the victorious bloc of Polish democracy, is a permanent factor in the political life of our country. We shall continue to deepen and strengthen this cooperation. [applause]

The religious policy of our state serves the great cause of the unity of the people. The principle of the freedom of conscience and religion, which is contained in the Constitution, is observed in practice with full consistency. We have improved, and will invariably continue to improve, the cooperation between the church and the socialist state in strengthening the family, in combatting negative moral phenomena, in spreading understanding for the primary importance of public good and in uniting the public for the sake of the prosperity of People's Poland. The great achievements of our people and all the gains of People's Poland are the joint result of actions by all Poles. Our party is in favor of increasing the participation of nonparty people in political life and in social and economic activities. We shall, comrades, strengthen the unity of all patriots in the service of the fatherland. [applause]

Comrades, the independent, sovereign and socialist state is the great historic achievement of our nation and its common property and responsibility. The success of the collective efforts of the nation and the realization of socialist goals depends on how constructive and widespread thinking in terms of the state, its policies and well-being becomes. In the process of the further improvement of the socialist statehood we must increasingly link the activation of the institution of the socialist democracy with the increase in effectiveness of the functioning of the state administration. We are directed by Lenin's directive that a state is strong when the masses know about everything, can make a judgement about everything and do everything with awareness. The nature of socialist democracy is based on the participation of the working people in the governing of the country and on the alert undertaking and implementation of the socioeconomic tasks.

Amendments to the Constitution, methods of consultation, new labor laws, the strengthening of self-governments and other changes in the customary practice of our political life and state work are of great significance for the development of the socialist democracy. Our party has developed a theory of human rights in socialist conditions and has done much to establish these rights in practice. The institutions of socialist democracy which exist in our country are universal [wszechstronne] and correspond to the needs of the community at the present state of its development. We shall continue to perfect their activity. The most important indicator of the effective functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy is the genuine influence and contribution of the citizens to the solution of problems at work places, villages, residential estates, towns, voivodships and throughout the country. This contribution depends on the democratic procedures being observed in decisionmaking as well as on the discipline and efficiency of their implementation. Only the linking of the knowledge of the specialized teams and institutions with the experience of party echelons, organs of representation and public opinion, leads to correct evaluations and solutions.

The democratic process of preparing and making decisions insures that the adopted decisions have the support and understanding of the community and thus increases their effectiveness and improves the climate of community life and the feelings of people. It is in fact the strongest and the most permanent foundation of the conscious discipline. Immediately after the congress, elections will be held to the Sejm and to the voivodship people's councils and this further necessitates an in-depth examination of the experience gained so far and the development of tasks for the next term of office.

We have reason to be satisfied with the progress achieved in the work of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in the 1970's. The lawmaking activity [dzialalnosc ustawodawcza] is developing well and this is expressed in the considerable increase in the influence of the Sejm commissions on the content of the acts and in the better control of the implementation of these acts of law and in the adoption of proper conclusions. The role of the Sejm in the process of creating the socialist law and of increasing the awareness of the law should continue to be strengthened. It is necessary in particular to increase the participation of the Sejm in the work on the plan for the socioeconomic development of the country and the state budget, as well as in the control of the implementation of these laws. The activity of the Sejm commissions (?in control) of the functioning of the central state and economic administration which has been developing in the recent past requires creation of more effective mechanisms to insure the implementation of the suggestions and opinions of the deputies. The parliamentary PZPR has been correctly implementing the guidelines of the Central Committee and the Politburo and developing cooperation with the allied parliamentary parties and with the nonparty deputies. It has been a creative factor in the work of the Sejm.

Comrades, at the Eighth Central Committee Plenum in 1971 we put forward, as you will remember, this formula: The party leads and the government governs. Our experience confirms the correctness of this formula but at the same time it prompts us to make it more precise.

The principle of the party guides, means that the supreme party echelons determine the direction of state policy in all spheres of life and also state their opinion on specific decisions of great social importance.

In insuring that the state authorities are independent and in stimulating their initiative, party echelons, in cooperation with representative institutions and social organizations, should systematically insure that activity by the administration is consistent with the program and resolutions of the party and that this activity is effective. From this they should draw the appropriate conclusions on the merits of each case and decide what part was played by individual employees of the state authorities. Representative organs should provide an important platform for the implementation of the guiding role of the party in relations to the state authorities. These organs should make the implementation of this role possible in close ties and consultation with the public and in partnership with the allied parties and in cooperation with social organizations and with nonparty working people.

The guiding role of the party forms the fundamental Leninist foundation for socialist construction. This role must be strengthened and improved at the same time. Our party will strengthen with full consistency the authority of the centralized and local state administration and will show concern for its ties with society, for the businesslike atmosphere of the work it does, for the reliability of its analyses, information and assessments, for the effective combatting of formalism and bureaucratism, and for a correct attitude to the citizen.

In building up the authority of state and economic cadres and in stimulating their initiative and independence, party echelons must make, with even greater consistency, high demands on these cadres as regards the effectiveness and ideological standards of the implementation of the policy of the party and state. The results of the work done by cadres should form the main foundation for assessing cadres and cadre policy. The retention of employees incapable of coping with their duties as required in responsible posts causes damage which is difficult to undo. [applause]

Esteemed comrades! In 1975 we carried out a reform of the local administration. Experience has confirmed the correctness of this. Thanks to this reform the development of individual regions of the country has become more balanced. The effectiveness of the activities of local authorities has increased. They have continued to come closer to citizens. More favorable conditions have arisen to overcome delays and neglect in various spheres of life. At present the full implementation of the functions of people's councils as organs of state authority and as fundamental organs of social self-government in a given locality is becoming of primary importance. It is a question of creating such conditions and adopting such methods of work that the councils, their commissions and councilors should not only formally exercise their statutory powers and duties but should also exert the appropriate influence on decisions and carry out effective supervision over the activities of the administration. It is our party echelons, first and foremost, who should show concern that this is so. This is precisely why, among others, we have recommended the election of the first secretaries of the party echelons as chairmen of the councils. [applause]

It is also vital to extend the financial and economic rights enjoyed by the people's councils. It is necessary to continue the steps taken in 1939 in this direction. In particular, it is necessary to extend the rights enjoyed by parish councils in disposing of above-plan incomes and savings and to increase the influence that local authorities have over the tackling of socioeconomic problems which are of importance to the local population. At the same time the councils must promote the development of small-scale industry which is subject to local planning.

In the process of improving planning and management methods it is necessary to define the optimum interdependence between guidance from the centralized level and the sphere of rights enjoyed by local authorities as regards the economy of an individual voivodship, thus creating more favorable conditions for liberating social initiatives and for the rational exploitation of local resources so as to enrich production and supplies to the market, to develop housing construction and to activate cultural life.

In the past decade there has been a development of social consultations, in particular with the workforces of the biggest factories. This institution is derived from the essence itself of socialist democracy. It is one of the important forms for implementing the right of citizens to participate in government and serves the fulfillment of the duties which the Constitution imposes on all organs of authority and of the state administration.

We must resort more often to social consultations, develop their various forms and make sure that they are improved.

The constitution of the Polish People's Republic has elevated self-government to the rank of one of the fundamental principles of the political system in our country. This is of particular importance in the process of building an advanced socialist society. In accordance with this principle, forms of self-government, which insure for citizens and factory workforces opportunities of being able to directly influence matters which affect and concern them, have been formed in all spheres of social life. Self-government not only creates conditions for participation but also promotes the formation of civic-involved attitudes. Many social activities can take advantage of the opportunities provided by self-government. It is immensely important for self-government activity to have broad scope and be of a mass nature and that it not be limited to only the most active individuals and that activists should not assume too many functions and tasks but that they organize team work.

Of fundamental importance in the social self-government system is workers' self-government. In the past few years we have introduced a number of changes into the principles governing the activities of this self-government. We have included in the scope of this self-government all industrial and construction factories and enterprises. The rights enjoyed by self-government in the sphere of codecision-making in socioeconomic and social matters and also in the sphere of workers' control have been increased. New forms of self-government activity on an amalgamation scale are being formed. The practice of annual national conferences for representatives of the workers' self-government has been consolidated. These conferences have become not only a forum for exchanging experience but also an important factor in the working class being able to influence the state's social and economic policy.

At present, the most important task is to raise the effectiveness of activity of all links of the workers' self-government--in other words, of sessions of workers' self-government conferences, of commissions dealing with specific problems, production conferences and so on. The thing is to increase the influence of self-government on the production activity of workforces, on the running of a factory and on the solution of social and everyday problems. Workers' self-governments should focus special attention right now on matters connected with raising the efficiency of management and increasing the national income, with strengthening the feeling of duty and discipline.

It is necessary to enrich the forms of exchanging experience between workers' self-government conferences at voivodship and town level, among others by using teams dealing with workers' self-government matters attached to voivodship committees.

The embarking on work for adapting the statute on workers' self-government to the new tasks and condition will contribute to the further strengthening of workers' democracy. The general direction of the party's policy, aimed at strengthening workers' self-government, should also be reflected in the work being done on the statutes of enterprises. Self-government at one's place of residence is acquiring increasingly great importance. For several years now this self-government has been developing more dynamically, pooling social initiative and activity. This is promoted by the patronage extended to occupants' self-governments by the all-Polish and local committees of the National Unity Front. In this sphere, too, the matter of the greater effectiveness of activity comes to the fore. This requires that the correct relations be established between self-government and educational, social, trade and service institutions operating in the area of housing estates. The thing is that occupants' self-governments should exert greater influence on satisfying social needs and on bringing assistance to the family and that they should participate in the creation of a uniform educative front, in the development of social preventive work and in social control and that they should show concern for the housing stock, for the order and tidiness and standard of the place of residence.

The role of self-government at the place of residence would be strengthened if its ties with people's councils were closer, if the representation of self-governments in the composition of the people's councils were increased and if matters stemming from the needs and interests of the occupants were submitted for the examination of the people's councils.

Trade unions play a very important role in our society. They concentrate on social and living affairs of the working people, they develop widespread ideological and upbringing activity and they participate in solving socioeconomic problems. The party's desire is to further strengthen trade unions as the representatives of workers' interests and to increase effectiveness of their activity in shaping precepts of state social and economic policy.

We are interested in further, closer cooperation between trade unions and central and regional organs of state and economic administration, particularly in social affairs. More and more active participation of trade unions in efforts toward increased effectiveness of management is indispensable, in more effective work organization and in increasing productivity, in the strengthening of order and social discipline, in the freeing of initiative and in increasing production activity of workforces. Trade unions have been called to play an important role in promoting technical progress, in the development of the rationalization and inventiveness movement, in the organization of socialist work competition.

Care for work safety is among trade unions' duties. In the execution of that duty party branches should give constant support and help to the movement, because there is nothing more important for us than the life and health of the working man.

The development of the material base, recreation and rest has been the great achievement of the past decade. Trade unions should lead in undertakings aimed at rational use of the base.

It is very important that trade union organizations, by their everyday contact with workforces, should increase their knowledge of existing problems and consistently try to solve them. They should be more successful in determining that the obligations and rights of workers are being observed. This is the basic condition for the authority of the union movement; it is also a condition for elimination of tensions and conflicts in time, and for the creation of favorable conditions and the atmosphere for honest work.

Rural self-government has rich traditions and is growing in importance in our country. It should play an increasingly active role in the modernization of agricultural production, in land husbandry and in the social and cultural life of the countryside. The strengthening of rural self-government demands the upgrading of the village meeting, which is an important forum for the rural population. It is also necessary to increase the effectiveness of agricultural circles. Cooperative self-management demands separate treatment. Within the scope of cooperative activity there are now almost complete spheres of very important socioeconomic life, directly linked with the quality of working conditions and life, housebuilding and housing management, services, rural commerce and a considerable part of town commerce. Those are fields in which the role of social self-management, initiative and control is of colossal importance, both from the point of view of state interests and from the point of view of the inhabitants and consumers.

Hence, we should strengthen the independence and self-management of cooperative organizations in solving problems entrusted to them. One of the main characteristics of socialist political culture is the important role of control as the factor insuring against deformations, and abuse, and bureaucracy in economic and state work. Properly functioning control can and should exert influence on the improvement of work organization and the efficient implementation of tasks, and improvement of the system of management.

The system of control set up in our country is generous; it links specialized state control with social control. The establishment of committees for social control gave the system a complex character. Today, the most important matter is the proper functioning of all control institutions, primarily the proper realization of conclusions drawn from their activity. To ensure successful control should thus become the object of particular concern of the party and state authorities.

The recent amendment to the administrative procedures code, and in particular passing to the competence of the law courts decisions on whether administrative decisions are in accordance with the law is of great significance for strengthening control and guaranteeing civic rights. This means a significant deepening of democracy in the citizen-authorities relationship. The amended code will contribute to the deeper examination of cases by the administrative organs and the better association of the public interests with the interests of citizens. It will also encourage uniformity in application of the laws. We hope that our party echelons will make sure that the aims of the amendment of the administrative procedures code will be fully achieved.

Comrades, it is an essential condition for the correct development of the state and the socialist community to consistently observe and universally respect the law and public order, as well as social discipline. The majority of our society observes the law and fulfills its civic duties, cares about the public good and works well.

We have done a lot in order to make up for the backwardness in this sphere which resulted from history and in order to root out bad habits. But still we cannot be satisfied with the state of affairs we have achieved. Too often the results of civic care and diligent work are wasted or sometimes destroyed by antisocial attitudes. A great and unacceptable tolerance for this kind of attitude still exists. We have considerably expanded social entitlements. We are proud of the democratic labor code. But one must not forget that at the same time the performance of duties and labor discipline are lagging behind. For example, absenteeism is on the rise. Sometimes these phenomena are explained by a considerable surplus of working places in relation to the number of people seeking employment, and of course such a situation does not encourage labor discipline. Neither does it explain everything. We shall never agree with the view that the whip of unemployment is the condition for discipline and good work. Such a view would insult honest people. It is possible, and it is imperative, to insure proper civic attitudes toward work under the conditions of full employment. This demands universal understanding of the importance and significance of this cause for the common and individual good. The leadership cadres should understand that it is in the interest of all good working people, and therefore in the interest of each enterprise and institution, to observe the principle that an employee who has been fired because of bad work or the one who changes jobs frequently should not be employed anywhere on the same or better conditions than before, irrespective of the labor shortage. [applause]

We must all look after the widely understood labor discipline, shaping of the proper attitude toward work and all duties. We should strive to have the principle of good work as the basic and universal concept which is strengthened by the social and economic mechanism. Work, understood in such a way, has a meaning which surpasses professional and economic spheres. A poor, unconscientious worker, as a rule, does not behave properly outside work, at home and with his family.

Workers' self-government, management and trade unions should regard it as their duty to concern themselves with a comprehensive observance of the labor code, both in law and as regards the duties of an employee. We must also apply more flexible methods of controlling the level of employment in such a way that while slowing down its spurious growth we do not at the same time prevent management from replacing dishonest, undisciplined employees.

The implementation of social privileges and taking advantage of benefits and special rights must correspond to the working people's sense of justice. Special importance is attached to respect for property, both public and private, for everything that has its source in the effort of the nation and should serve the people.

A correct attitude on this question should be apparent in both the manufacturing process and the process of consumption, in the working place and at home. Painful economic and moral harm is done by alcoholism, the source of many family tragedies, unhappiness and losses. We must, comrades, begin a resolute campaign against this affliction in both our public life and in our habits and manners. We must engage in a comprehensive educational, economic and administrative effort to combat it. Experiences and achievements of many party organizations prove that in the formation of civic attitudes, the popularization of honest effort can become an important lever, as can praise and respect for human behavior which is worthy of emulation, and the mobilization of collective opinion against behavior which deserves criticism and condemnation.

May the high sense of dignity, mobility and humanism, which are so typical of our nation on great and fundamental issues, become clearly seen in our everyday life in our respect for others, for women, for the elderly, in the concern for our Polish children, in kindness and readiness to work together always and everywhere. [applause]

Comrades! The Seventh PZPR Congress was followed by a further consolidation of socialist law and order in our country. The organs of justice, security services and civic militia have done their job well in securing public order and campaigning against waste and mismanagement and providing protection of civic peace and property. Public law and order have been the subject of constant concern of party echelons and organizations. This has resulted in restricting the margin of annoying and undesirable phenomena; the number of crimes, especially violent crimes, has decreased, but we are bound to be worried by the continued wide range of economic, customs, currency and speculation offenses.

Action against crime requires the organs of state and economic administration and public bodies to carry out their duties consistently, to sharpen their inspection methods and draw conclusions from them. Special attention should be given to preventive work. The links between civic militia organs and security services, prosecutors' offices and courts, and the rest of our community should be tightened; this also applies to their cooperation with people's councils, self-governments, and social committees of control. We bank on the continued effort by the 400,000 mass of members of ORMO [Civic Militia Voluntary Reserve].

Maintenance of the law is the unshakable principle of our party and a duty of all our citizens. [applause]

Comrades! The whole of our historical experience teaches us the highest patriotic injunction of highest concern for our country's security and peaceful conditions of the life of our people. The land of Poland has been devastated by war many times. Many generations have had to spill blood in the struggle for their motherland, independence and take up the task of raising it from ruins and destruction. Because of the cause of socialism, thanks to the system of power which it created, thanks to our alliances and our party's farsighted policy, this is the fourth decade in which we are experiencing the benefits of peace. We know how to appreciate this but we must also know how to secure this peace and make it permanent. We shall go on doing all we can to secure for Poland a peaceful existence, security and the inviolability of her frontiers. This is our sacred, national duty.

Allied cooperation with the Soviet Union and all countries of the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact is the fundamental and unshakable guarantee of our national security. Socioeconomic development aids in strengthening the defensive capability of our country, together with scientific and technological progress and the moral and political unity of the community. In the present international situation, marked by an increase in tension and dangers, we have to build the material and ideological foundations of our defense even more consistently. The main factor in our defense is the people's armed forces of Poland. They inherit the best traditions of Polish arms and are trained in the spirit of unswerving service to the nation. They have their direct origins in the heroic battles for liberating Poland from Hitlerite occupation, for its revival, reconstruction and development.

The armed forces bear on the ideological and battle values of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union, the first people's army, the first and second army of the Polish Armed Forces who liberated Warsaw and participated in the Berlin events of May 1945. Our forces are the heirs of the military deed on all fronts of World War II, of the resistance movement at home and abroad. Our armed forces have a high battle capability and high ideological and moral level. They are well organized, armed and trained and well commanded. They make a precious contribution to the civic upbringing of young people and the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. They enjoy the high esteem of our allies, they strengthen the bonds with the fraternal Soviet Army and other friendly armies. They are the unfailing link of the socialist defense system. The Polish People's Armed Forces perform their defensive duties well and embody the values of patriotism and internationalism and are the pride and love of our party and the whole nation. [applause]

Comrades, historical education is a very important platform for strengthening the unity and shaping the awareness of our nation. Knowledge of what was the nation's and state's strength and about what led to defeats and to falls and attachment to the progressive and revolutionary traditions is an irreplaceable factor in uniting the community to work for Poland and to deepen the motivation of patriotic service to the fatherland. We surround the achievements of all generations of Poles with deepest respect. In autumn this year we shall recall the November uprising on its 150th anniversary and in particular its democratic and popular direction. We shall commemorate the great tradition of Polish participation in the national and social liberation of Europe and the world, expressed so well in the cooperation of Polish and Russian revolutionaries in the 1920's. We wish to draw important contemporary conclusions from these experiences, conclusions which strengthen patriotism and internationalism and which create and deepen the political wisdom of the nation. This year the 75th anniversary of the 1905 revolution falls due and in 1982 we shall mark the 100th anniversary of the working class movement on our soil. Celebration of these historic events will demonstrate the historic contribution of the working class movement to the battle for the independence of Poland and social progress. Let us do everything to spread even more throughout our nation and the young generation the truth about the role of the working class and its party in the struggle for national and social liberation, to create universal conditions for the successful development of the fatherland. Leninism is our road sign. Lenin had a great influence on the development of the Polish working class movement. He was an ardent spokesman for the cause of Polish independence and a great friend to our nation. The perennial importance of Leninism is in the fact that it expresses the most vital interests of the working class, all working people, and the need for social development.

Today, when the ideological confrontation is intensifying, and when at the same time a large part of our party is made up of young people, the Marxist-Leninist education of the party ranks and popularization of the ideas of socialism within the working class and among the whole community becomes a task which is more important than ever before. An ardent love for the fatherland has always been a permanent source of the ideological and moral strength of the Polish nation. It is an unchanging duty of our party to strengthen and to deepen the socialist patriotism which contains traditional civic values and virtues together with the modern and wise understanding of the good of Poland and the ability to confirm it with our daily work and whole attitude.

Our patriotism is creative and active; it draws on the past and it opens toward the future. It is inseparable from internationalism. We are the heirs of the struggle "for your and for our freedom." We continue this struggle and enrich it with content deeper than ever before. The ideals of patriotism and internationalism which today express the class and national aspirations should define the content of all ideological and training tasks of our party and our state, of the educational system and mass organization, and our whole social teaching.

Comrades, the youth of our society--the potential of strength and qualifications which is at the disposal of the young generation--is our great national treasure. It is a powerful trump card in the further development of the country. The party considers it one of its most important duties to bring up the young people in a socialist way, to prepare them properly for the difficult duties of the managers of the country and to insure the best possible conditions for their study and work. It is the calling and the sense of life of young people to build the developed socialist community, to insure the security of the fatherland and the peaceful life of the nation, to fully use the scientific and technological revolution for the universal economic and cultural development of the country. The generations which struggled to build People's Poland served the fatherland well. They performed and are performing their duties toward the nation. The task of the new generation is to continue and to enrich these achievements in the best traditions of our nation.

In the bringing up the young generation and mobilizing it for the performance of their important socioeconomic tasks an important role is allocated to the youth movement. The party positively assesses the activities of the organizations associated in the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP]. The program and structural transformations achieved in the youth movement must be regarded as useful and permanent. The present structure of the youth movement serves the unity of the young generation. It encourages activeness in young people and the ideological and educational activity of the FSZMP, the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] and the Polish Scout Union [ZHP]. The party highly values the participation of the young generation in realizing the national tasks and sees the problems and needs, the aims and aspirations of young people.

We also see the need to enliven and stimulate the activeness of young people in all matters concerning their problems and the future of the country. The tasks which lie ahead of our nation demand hardness, high moral and ideological values as well as solid knowledge. We count on the young people, on their readiness to cope with the challenge of our times. We count on the socialist unions of Polish youth, on their ability to lead the young in the work for their own and their country's sake. Let the knowledge and qualifications, enthusiasm and energy of the young generation serve Poland in the best possible way. [applause]

Comrades: Our country's development, the technical and civilizing progress, greater demands of work and life, require every one of us--especially the young people--to have a great store of general knowledge and increasingly better vocational qualifications. We are making every effort to insure that our educational system produces a better and more generally developed man of broad conceptual horizons, a warm patriot and internationalist, open to everything that is new, progressive and creative, active and committed.

We regard our program for wider secondary education as one of cultural advance for our entire young generation. We have embarked upon a gradual introduction of the 10-year secondary school program which will be improved, during its introduction, on the basis of practical experience. While making every effort to provide equal conditions at the start of education for all children, we are concentrating our attention on the development of preschool education and the creation of better conditions for young people studying in parish comprehensive schools.

In the next few years the number of children and young people will grow noticeably and this imposes on our state and community the duty of building schools and nurseries on new housing estates, new parish comprehensive schools and houses for teachers. Special attention should be paid to the correct preparation of young people for their profession. Further stages of the educational system reforms, the new ideas at present being worked out for the vocational training system, for preparation of young people for higher education and means of continuous education for the working people, call for consultation with academic circles and teachers, with economic organizations and working people. While carrying out the educational reform we should take into account the whole current achievement of vocational education, and at the same time, our economy's new needs. The program content and organizational structure of vocational education should secure, within the framework of reforms, its flexibility which will insure a supply of qualified cadres and permeability of higher educational courses in accordance with the national economic needs.

We will attach much attention to the growing role of the family and social organizations in the whole range of educational activities, to the participation of the trade union movement and workplaces in preparing young people for professional and sociopolitical life. The sphere of our party and state special interest includes the issue of our teachers' high social standing and mission; we will continue concerning ourselves with improving teachers' living and working conditions and their professional qualifications.

At the forefront of higher educational tasks we will place the problems of quality of education, training for the young intelligentsia, and of increased participation by universities in academic research serving the needs of the national economy and culture. In the seventies, much effort was spent on the development of higher educational establishments, improvement in the material conditions of their teaching and research work and of their welfare facilities. At present the level of admissions to studies has been stabilized, and this will enable our higher education to concentrate on the issues of quality, which should dominate the next few years. Every condition is present for increasing our universities' independence in preparing study programs and their adaptation to social needs and the development of science.

The increase in the self-governing competence of higher educational organs must be combined with their responsibility for the quality of teaching effort, for the moral and political climate in academic life, for the development of a new academic staff. We must increase the demands we make regarding the quality of work done by academic staff, its academic qualifications and teaching skills, its ideological attitudes. Party organizations at higher educational institutions should continue to place special emphasis on improvements in ideological training work, among others, the young academics, through the increased participation of the socialist unions of Polish students in the life of universities in self-educational processes.

Our community has a lively interest in the affairs of students and expects from them good study results and a high degree of social responsibility and ideological commitment. It expects them to prepare themselves for exemplary performance in their professional jobs and civic tasks and to influence, in this spirit, their environment. I am sure that our students, every young person at the university, will be able to meet these expectations.

Comrades: Socialist Poland's development calls for an increased role to be played by science in the qualitative transformations in our productive potential, in social relations and in the minds of our people. Our party's strategy of efforts in the field of science and technological progress, prepared by the 12th Central Committee Plenum, will continue to apply in the eighties.

It is the aim of our policy to continue to increase and strengthen Poland's scientific potential, to create better conditions for scientific work and to develop ever more efficient ties between science and public life and the economy. Party organizations at all levels, as well as the state authorities, will make wider use of scientific thought and the prescriptions it offers in developing forecasts. They will do all they can to make sure that all this is used in practice in the best possible way.

We also attach great importance to the initiatives and activeness of scientific communities and their self-governing organizations and societies. It is necessary always to strengthen the ties between the socio-humanistic sciences [as heard] and the party's activity, its theoretical and practical work. The fact that Marxist-Leninist terminology is now in common use in the social sciences has had a positive influence on the work of Polish scientists. These sciences play an important role in examining the way in which socialism is being built in our country and in propagating the system of socialist values. They are effective in shaping the socialist consciousness of the Polish public.

The fact that the party is in charge of the development of social sciences should safeguard conditions conducive to carrying out the fundamental function of these sciences--cognitive, ideological and practical.

We expect that social sciences will contribute more towards enriching national culture, to the consolidation of the nation's ideological and moral unity, and to forming a patriotic attitude among the citizens.

Technical, natural and mathematical sciences have an important role to play. The extent to which these sciences have developed and the extent to which they influence life at large determine outright our capacity for a better utilization of indigenous sources of progress and for the strengthening of intensive factors of development.

The cadre, organizational and technological potential which had been created in People's Poland and has been considerably strengthened over the last 10 years--this potential of Polish science is not yet being utilized in the best possible way. It is necessary to perfect the system of great research undertakings, formulated in terms both of government programs and of key problems affecting several departments of state administration and individual departments, jointly implemented by the branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences, higher educational establishments, institutes belonging to departments of state administration and the technological superstructure of large industrial enterprises.

This makes it necessary to speed up the specialization processes in certain scientific fields. This makes it necessary to insure that science cooperates much more closely with organizations in the economy. The criterion of introduction into practice will remain the key link in the process of increasing the efficiency of scientific research. Over the next few years it is necessary to work out a system of socioeconomic instruments which will entail an increase in the ability of the national economy to absorb results of scientific research.

Proceeding from these guidelines, we must focus the efforts of scientific communities on research in the field of pinpointing and utilizing resources of the country's raw materials, materials, inland waterways, development of agriculture and the food industry, housing construction, optimal use of energy resources, modernization of the production base and transport, improvement in the quality of output, health protection and other important social problems.

It is necessary to improve and systematically modernize equipment in the scientific institutes and laboratories. At the same time, it is necessary to utilize more efficiently the equipment already at hand. It is necessary to develop the production of our own research equipment.

We expect from our science considerable progress in exporting our own scientific thought and scientific-technological services and an increase in Poland's activity in international scientific and technical cooperation.

The party and state's policy will promote extensive ties between Polish and world science. This policy will encourage Polish science to make use of the achievements of world science; it will also encourage Polish science to contribute to the achievements of world science.

Scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, which must be systematically strengthened, is of particular importance for the future, having especially fruitful prospects.

In the coming years, it is the stimulation of our own sources of progress that will become our most important reserve--the main national opportunity. We must create--we are therefore creating appropriate conditions for this. Our party already has traditional ties with, a profound understanding of and mutual trust with scientific creators. I am convinced that by strengthening this tie, this good climate, we will release unutilized intellectual forces of all generations of Polish scientists in their work for the good of the country. [applause]

Comrades, the dissemination of ideological and moral values which determine the socialist man, making life worthy, fuller and spiritually richer, making it imperative to link one's own, personal aspirations with the common responsibility for the good of other people, continuing and enriching the best patriotic traditions, occupies an ever more important place in the process of shaping public consciousness.

The mass media--press, radio and television--are faced with growing tasks along the wide front of socialist education. The scope of work of the media comprises both the important information functions which show progress in the construction of an advanced socialist society in Poland and other states belonging to our comity and show the complexity of development processes of the contemporary world, the shaping of patriotic attitudes among the citizens, the propagation of social values and positive models, as well as criticism of negative phenomena and investigation of what caused them; reflecting and shaping public opinion.

We are convinced that the many thousands-strong cadre of Polish journalists will fulfill these responsible tasks better and better.

We attach great importance to the activities of creative communities. We wish to create ever better conditions for the development of the national culture of socialist Poland. We expect that work of Polish artists will reflect, ever more deeply and beautifully, the thoughts and sentiments of toilers; that their work will shape these thoughts and sentiments in the spirit of socialist patriotism and humanism, the fundamental values of social justice, creative work and worthy life. We also wish the creative communities to take an ever more lively part in public life. This applies to art associations as well. We want their influence on shaping ideological attitudes of those employed in artistic and cultural fields to come into play.

Our party will consolidate its ties with artists, lending special support to all that enriches the spiritual life of socialist society and strengthens the unity of the nation. We should attach great importance to developing solid and informed criticism, to enlivening discussions and theoretical Marxist reflections on culture and art, their history, present and future, and their role in the life of the nation.

We will expand the scope of activities aimed at disseminating the achievements of Polish and world culture and at linking the activities of the modern mass media with those forms of work which--like the sociocultural movement and the amateur art movement--have contributed glorious pages to the history of Polish culture and which continue to this very day to provide us with examples of patriotic work for the welfare of the community.

The current period stands out by the changes affecting all walks of life. Our fatherland is changing rapidly. Social processes of historical significance are taking place. In front of our very eyes a new quality of the Polish nation is being born. Significant changes in the way of thinking, in the attitudes and habits of Poles, in their attitude to their own country and the world at large are underway. We would wish these processes to be reflected more fully in the works of culture and art, in books and films, in the press and television broadcasts.

Respected comrades, a correct state of relations with other nations is of fundamental importance in the life of every nation from the viewpoint of its existence and development. It is precisely thanks to our party's program and its consistent policy that Poland gained a strong position in Europe and the world. It is a position in which others value cooperation with us and one which affords us respect and recognition.

We must always be aware to what we owe this new position of Poland and on what precepts it is based. One of the most important of these precepts is the general policy line adopted right at the birth of People's Poland as far as international relations are concerned. This is a clear line which has been fully confirmed in the whole of the post-war period. Its main aim is to provide security for the Polish nation and conditions for peaceful and creative work.

We have inherited our attachment to peace (in the form of) the best traditions of our nation and the tragic experience of the generation which lived through World War II.

Remembering the sacrifice of over 6 million citizens of our state who died as the result of war or who were killed by the Hitlerite occupier, remembering the fate of the disabled, widows and orphans and remembering the ruin and burned-out rubble on our soil, we shall always defend the right to live in peace with all our force--always. [applause]

This cause is served and will continue to be served by the strengthening of our country's power, by lasting and reliable alliances and by all our activity on the international forum. The key importance of the relationships of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union comes from the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state. These relationships form a permanent basis for Poland's independence, sovereignty, security and peace. [applause]

The sacrifice of over 600,000 sons of the great Soviet nation and other Soviet nations, who liberated our country from the genocidal Hitlerite occupation, will always remain in the memory of Poles. We shall never forget that in the most difficult years of the war the Soviet Union spoke out in favor of a strong and allied Poland and confirmed this stand in its whole post-war policy. Thanks to this, our nation was able to return to its historic Piast [legendary founder of the Polish state] lands and to carry out the industrialization of the country and build a new economic potential. [applause]

Thanks to the close cooperation of our fraternal parties, the friendly cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in the current decade has reached a new, higher level. [applause]

Thanks to socialism and thanks to the new political system and territorial shape of our country, we have friends and allies along all of our borders. [applause]

We are glad that our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries is developing successfully and universally, and on a wider scale than ever before and in richer form. Close and sincere ties link us with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. They are enriched and strengthened by historic tradition, by common fate and the kinship of the Polish, Czech and Slovak nations. [applause]

The relations of friendship with the GDR, the first socialist state on German soil and whose creation 30 years ago constituted a considerable increase in the strength of the powers for peace in Europe and Poland's security, have deepened and developed. We are linked by many-sided relations and close cooperation with the allied countries: The Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. We are satisfactorily developing a friendly cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the Republic of Cuba, with the People's Republic of Mongolia and with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We are in solidarity and we cooperate with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, whose heroic people triumphed in the war of liberation and who at present unswervingly oppose the hegemonistic and aggressive policy of Beijing.

We are in solidarity with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic. [applause] The Polish People's Republic is a steadfast link in the community of socialist states, whose ideological unity, political cohesion and cooperation are increasingly stronger and closer. [applause]

This year we shall celebrate the 25th anniversary of the formation of Warsaw Pact, the political-defensive alliance which insures the security of the states of socialist community and which, from the very start of its existence, has been an active factor for peace, a center for initiatives aimed at slowing down the arms race.

Comrades! From the very beginnings of our people's statehood, one of the main and invariable directions of Poland's effort on the international arena has been the endeavor to make the greatest possible contribution to the cause of building peaceful structures in Europe and the rest of the world. We have consistently struggled for detente, which we understood to be a process of active and creative political dialog and the development of cooperation based on equal rights among states having different social systems, for the sake of the superior considerations of peace and security. At the source of this process were the far-reaching ideas of the program for peace laid down by the CPSU, inseparably linked with the name of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. Our country was one of the initiators of the process of detente, and has been and continues to be deeply committed to consolidating it and making it permanent.

In Europe's postwar history, the Helsinki Conference was an event of the greatest significance: The conference represents a joint achievement of the socialist and capitalist states which took part in it, a triumph of commonsense and realism. The Helsinki Final Act signed by the leaders of 35 states is a great charter for peace, and gave the final sanction for the level of international relations and the political-territorial realities of postwar Europe. Our country is among those which in full seriousness and with good will are putting into practice the Final Act decisions, which stand on the ground of scrupulous observance of its clearly formulated principles and recommendations. We have developed mutually advantageous economic cooperation with all the states-signatories of the Final Act, and in this way have made a contribution toward the construction of material foundations for detente. We have never approached in a selective way the individual chapters of the Final Act. We have developed cultural exchanges with our partners and remained open to authentic cultural values of other nations while continuing to present abroad the achievements of our rich national culture.

In the European dialog, which has now gone on for several years, Poland has always represented a constructive stand by taking up urgent and vital issues, ripe for solution, by coming forward to meet the businesslike proposals and arguments of our partners. In this way and in keeping with our ability, we have made a creative contribution, which enjoys the recognition of our socialist allies and which is accepted with approbation by many of our Western partners, toward the construction of European trust, security and peaceful cooperation.

In keeping with tradition we have developed friendly cooperation with France, with whom we have on a number of occasions rendered good services to the cause of peace and detente on our continent. Poland's relations with Belgium, Italy, the Scandinavian states, Austria, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Greece and other European countries are developing well. Confirming the fundamental importance of the treaty, the 10th anniversary of which will be observed in December this year, we have made vital progress in the normalization and development of relations with the FRG. We have broadened our mutually advantageous relations with the FRG. We have broadened our mutually advantageous relations with the United States and Canada and also with Japan. Of key importance for the consolidation of the process of political detente would be its strengthening by military detente. We welcomed with good heart the signing last year of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement: We are all the more worried by the decision to postpone the ratification of the treaty in the U.S. Congress since ratification is awaited by the peoples of the world.

We are concerned over the NATO decision, which threatens the security of our continent, to manufacture and deploy in West Europe new nuclear missile weapons, which is aimed at starting a new and particularly dangerous stage in the arms race.

This decision has become a screen for the increased activity of proponents of cold war and politics from positions of strength, for a campaign against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The decision has spoiled the political climate in Europe and the rest of the world. This is in sharpest contrast with the peaceful endeavors and aims of the majority of countries in the world.

In this connection, special anxiety must result from the actions of the FRG in its attempts to deploy new weapons on its territory. The Polish people have the moral right and the duty to warn against the dangerous effects of this unfavorable evolution in the international situation. We never thought that in the conditions of competition between the two political systems the process of detente in Europe and the world would progress easily, following an upward trend. The states on the side of the Warsaw Pact have on many occasions put forward proposals for well-considered and realistic solutions dealing with military detente, including talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. These proposals are well-known to Western countries.

Poland continues to be an ardent advocate and proponent of the continuation of the talks, which started in recent years, aimed at basing lasting relations in Europe on the principles of equal security and mutual trust. Many politicians throughout the world think as we do: They understand the threat of conflict in our times and the consequences that can result from tension and hostility in relations among states. We ought to appreciate the fact that in this worldwide cause there also sounds loudly the voice of Pope John Paul II.

We must not be reconciled to the idea that the great cause of peace could be lost. Humanity cannot allow a return to the cold war. Too much has changed, thanks to detente, in the life of nations and people. Advantageous economic cooperation, scientific and cultural and tourist contacts have been developing broadly. Many humanitarian problems have been satisfactorily solved.

A sense of having the right to determine their own fate has grown among the people of the world. Fear has diminished and hope has grown everywhere. A sense of security of all states has increased. We must take care to prevent the destruction of these important elements in the structure of European peace which we have been building with so much effort for so many years. If we fail to prevent the negative trends we see today, then instead of moving step-by-step along the road of building mutual trust, security and cooperation, we would in the future have to sacrifice a great deal of time for the reconstruction of that which will have been lost because of the cold war forces.

A deep analysis of the present international situation was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his interview with PRAVDA. We share his optimism, his conviction that it is possible to carry out in Europe in the not too distant future many constructive measures for the cause of peace. We are expectant and full of hope about the approaching conference in Madrid of representatives of countries-signatories of the conference on European security and cooperation. We are taking part in bilateral talks and consultations with all countries interested in the careful preparation for and the securing of constructive progress at that meeting. For our part, we shall do all we can to insure that it contributes to the realization of the Helsinki Final Act, to strengthening security and developing cooperation.

In our opinion active talks ought to continue in Vienna and Geneva at bilateral and multilateral levels on nuclear and conventional arms. Poland has been and will always be ready to make its constructive contribution. [applause]

Last year, together with our Warsaw Pact allies, we put forward a proposal for calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The present political atmosphere should not present an obstacle to holding this conference. We bank on the political realism of the governments of European states. An agreement on convening such a conference, which could for example be reached during the Madrid meeting, could become a turning point for the better in the international situation. It would give a strong impetus for progress in the present negotiations and this would create propitious conditions for the solution of disarmament problems.

Poland would be ready to host the conference in our capital; it would be an honor for our country, and it would be a symbol. Warsaw, which the occupier subjected to such a cruel fate, is today resounding with peaceful, creative effort. It would therefore be a worthy and proper place to hold such an important international meeting. [applause]

People's Poland will not spare any effort to prevent Europe and the world from being diverted from the road of peace and cooperation. We are convinced that commonsense will prevail, that understanding will triumph, of the necessity for protecting the process of detente, of slowing down the arms race and opening the way for disarmament. This is what all the peoples of the world demand. [applause]

Comrade delegates, our country gives much attention and sympathy to all the progressive forces in the world. We support the nations of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen and other countries which have adopted a course towards socialist development. We express solidarity with the strivings of the Palestinian nation to have its own state. We express solidarity with the nations of Zimbabwe, Namibia and all national liberation movements fighting against imperialist domination and against apartheid and other forms of racism. We welcome with hope the return to the ideals of the antifeudal and anti-imperialist April revolution in Afghanistan. This fully corresponds with the vital interests of the Afghan nation. We express solidarity with the working people and all progressive forces of Afghanistan in their striving to put an end to intervention from outside by the forces of aggression.

Striving for national and social liberation is the dominating trend of the present era. Such is the logic of history, comrades. We have understanding for the postulates of the nonaligned movement concerning construction of a new, just model of international economic relations which will encourage development. This is a problem of great significance for the present and the future. We have an attitude of support and appreciation for the decisions of the conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana. This movement plays an important and positive role in the contemporary world. The convergence of the fundamental interests of the socialist and the developing countries is an objective fact and nothing can change this or undermine it.

We highly value the cooperation which links us with Syria, Algeria, Libya and Iraq. We want to continue to improve our friendly relations with the great India and also expand cooperation with Mexico, Brazil and Nigeria. Continuing the good experience gained so far we wish to develop fruitful cooperation with all countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres and above all in the great task of strengthening peace. Poland right from the very start expressed solidarity and supported the national liberation strivings of these countries; she stood on their side at the international forums and in measure with her capabilities she served and serves them with assistance, among others in training cadres. We will continue this policy.

The policy of China has become a dangerous factor in the world situation. Aiming at imposing its domination on the nations of Asia, encouraging and giving support to the cold war activities of NATO and the revisionist activities of the West German revanchists, its policy aims at disturbing peaceful stabilization and at halting the process of detente. The hegemonist and superpower policy of China is the source of the growing threat to the cause of peace in Asia and in the world.

Our party, dear comrades, is a link in the international communist and workers movement born out of the idea of Marxism-Leninism. We are firmly in favor of its ideological unity and cooperation in the struggle for common goals. We act for the sake of strengthening this unity on the platform of internationalist solidarity.

Together with other parties we introduce a maximum contribution to the realization of the joint program of struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe adopted at the Berlin conference. In the name of this great cause we develop contacts and cooperate with all democratic forces. In the efforts for detente and disarmament we develop a dialog and cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties. We actively participate in the construction and strengthening of the world coalition of forces for peace, cooperation and freedom of nations.

Peace as the highest value of the Polish nation, a nation so severely hit by war and which has had so little peace in the past, is the leading purpose of the entire international activity of our party and state. It was on behalf of our nation that we put forward an idea of bringing up communities, and in particular young generations, in peace, in the spirit of friendly coexistence and cooperation with other nations. We will continue to serve with all consistency and devotion the cause of protecting and strengthening peace for our nation, for Europe and for the world. [applause]

Comrades, in the entire decade of the eighties [as heard] we worked hard on enriching the contents and methods of party activity. In the period between the seventh and eighth congress we achieved considerable results in this field. The growth of the party ranks consistently led to the further strengthening of the position of workers in the party. We have achieved a marked improvement in the deployment of party forces in the basic centers of the working people and in the countryside. The conditions in which we will act in the eighties require further improvement of party work and require a well-conceived approach to all problems which we will have to solve. The effectiveness and the quality of work, these leading ideals of the coming decades, should be made permanent features of our party activity.

We should treat them as the basic guideline for action by party echelons and organizations. We must concentrate on the most important matters and on the most difficult ones, which decide the attitudes of the community and the further development of the country and progress. This requires more consistency in the implementation of party resolutions and decisions, and higher effectiveness of party political control. All links of our party must act in this manner, from the Central Committee through the voivodship committees, town, parish and work committees right down to the basic party organizations, strengthening discipline in implementing resolutions and decisions. In a word: Implement the Leninist principles of democratic centralism.

In the seventies we have done much in order to improve the style of party work. Of highest value is the continuous lively link between the Central Committee, the Politburo and local party organizations.

Implemented in varied forms and above all in the way of personal, direct contacts it makes it easier for thoughts and information to circulate and encourages honesty in evaluations and consultations on intentions. It is an important factor in inner party democracy. The leading role of the party is the unshakable principle of the political system, the constitutional rule of our political system. The leading role of the party means, for all members and organizations, the duty to lead in the action for socialist transformations, in the struggle for progress and justice. It also means great responsibility. Our Marxist-Leninist party feels responsible for all matters of the socialist fatherland, for its further successful development, its internal and external security, for insuring for Poland a worthy place in the world.

We have, comrades, reasons for satisfaction with the fact that for the last 35 years we have been successfully implementing the program which vitally [zywotnie] corresponds to the ideals of the working class and the aims of the patriotic forces of our nation. There are over 3 million party members and candidate members. This is an enormous political and moral force, united with common ideas and goals. There are enormous reserves in the full use of the internal forces of the party. We must give ourselves ever increasing goals and demonstrate our party allegiance with words and deeds and represent the party, its program and its policy with courage, responsibility and fervor. Each member of our party should even more effectively influence the implementation of party policy and decisively oppose negative phenomena, combat all occurrences of infringement of socialist principles and rules. Communists must be hard, have energy and creative optimism and unswerving faith in the correctness of the ideals of socialism and its unchanging values. Such attitudes are demanded from all members and candidate members of our party. The force and effectiveness of party activity depends to a decisive extent on this. [applause]

Together we are shaping (?the name of our party) and together we are responsible for (?its realization) each one at his workbench and his job, his collective and his environment. It is our duty to be always among the working people, know their problems, ask their advice and help them. [applause] We shall boldly guard the fundamental values of our Marxist-Leninist party, the ideological and political cohesion of its ranks, party democracy and discipline, the statute rules and principles of party life tested in practice, and above all the party's ties with the working class, peasants, intelligentsia and all patriotic forces of our nation which share the common platform of socialist development.

The great strength of our party is its tested, selfless and spirited activity. This activity plays an indispensable role in organizing party activity, in involving the public in implementing the most important tasks connected with the country's development and in tackling the often difficult problems which life produces every day. We all know, all of us sitting here in this hall, how much time and how much effort party work requires. So let us convey words of heartfelt congratulations to all activists of the party whose thoughts and feelings accompany our deliberations. [applause]

We express feelings of respect and recognition to all members and candidate members of the party, both the older and younger ones, and to all Polish communists for the work they carry out and for their unselfish and selfless service to the cause of socialism and Poland. [applause]

Let us convey cordial wishes to our steadfast and tested allies, to the members of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. [applause]

We shall increase our cooperation in jointly working for the fatherland.

Esteemed comrade delegates: We are winding up a 10-year period of great work. We are proud of its results thanks to which the strength of Poland and the prosperity of our people has been growing. We have come up against great difficulties. We have been able to weather them thanks to the selflessness, involvement and endurance of our party and thanks to the strong bonds linking it with the people. We have tightened the fraternal bonds with our friends and allies. We have strengthened Poland's prestige in the world. We have acquired valuable experience and have created strong foundations for the further development of our fatherland. We are opening a new period which will consist of continuing the main provisions and leading concepts of the hitherto tested strategy of building an advanced socialist society. At the same time we shall be tackling many new problems and tasks.

In the Central Committee's guidelines for the eighth congress we have presented a program for the socioeconomic development of the country in the 1981-85 period. The pre-congress discussion gave support and approval to this program. We have tried to use the main conclusions and proposals emerging from this discussion in today's report. We are faced with several days of plenary deliberations and team discussions. The Politburo counts on the fact that the congress debate will develop and enrich the program contained in the guidelines and that it will be lively and critical, penetrating and constructive. We want the views and aspirations of our whole party and of all the public, and every thought resulting from concern for the good of socialist Poland, to be reflected in this debate.

The will of congress expressed in its resolutions will be a guideline for action to the Central Committee and will become the basis for drawing up the socioeconomic plan for the development of Poland in the first 5-year period of the 1980's.

Let us appeal, comrade delegates, on behalf of our congress to the whole Polish people. Let us appeal to the millions of our fellow countrymen who are today following our deliberations via television and radio. We all want a strong, secure and prosperous Poland. Let us build it together, jointly, in a steadfast and selfless way. [applause]

We want to realize better than before the principle of social justice, to exploit better the country's economic potential for the well-being of every Polish family. Let us bring this about through joint and honest work. [applause]

We want to be confident of tomorrow and a peaceful future for us and for our children. We shall achieve this by acting in a uniform and wise manner, by bringing our alliances closer together and by strengthening our socialist state--the supreme asset of all Poles. [applause]

This is the road along which our party is progressing and this is how we understand our duty to the working class and to the Polish people. [prolonged applause]

## PAP REPORTS ON SECOND DAY OF EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD130104 Warsaw PAP in English 0900, 1300, 1700, 2100 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 12 Feb, PAP--On February 12, the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party resumed its debates. The discussion is focusing on the report of the PUWP Central Committee concerning the period between the 7th and 8th congresses and the programme report of the PUWP CC Political Bureau "for the further development of socialist Poland, for the prosperity of the Polish nation--the socio-economic assumptions of the development of the country in the years 1981-1985", made by Edward Gierek on Monday.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice (Poland's biggest industrial centre) Zdzislaw Grudzien was the first speaker in today's discussion.

On behalf of the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party, Chairman of the UPP CC Stanislaw Gucwa conveyed to the delegates for the 8th congress cordial greetings from all peasant party members as well as expressions of respect and appreciation for the leading force of the entire Polish nation--the Polish United Workers' Party and its First Secretary Edward Gierek.

Since the establishment of the National People's Council, Stanislaw Gucwa said, the radical peasant movement has been an active force strengthening the farmers-workers' alliance, the main factor of the nation's unity rallied round the Polish United Workers' Party.

The countryside received with satisfaction the strategy of socio-economic development of Poland worked out by the (76th) and 7th congresses of the party, and among others, the decisions granting high rank to the food economy complex. Fully supporting these directions of development as compatible with the interests of the entire nation we want through our contribution to make the conviction and awareness become universal among farmers of not only the conditions connected with the realization of that task but also of the role and duty that befalls them in the social division of labour.

During the wide pre-congress discussion held in the United Peasant Party, we stressed that in accordance with the contents of the guidelines for the 8th PUWP Congress, and this has been strongly expressed in the report of the 1st Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek, one of the most urgent aims is to achieve self-sufficiency of our food economy with respect to basic agricultural produce. We are aware of the magnitude of the tasks and the scope of difficulties connected with the implementation of this undertaking. Yet, we know that it is an absolute necessity.

In the period between the 7th and 8th party congress important decisions were taken which resulted in a considerable improvement of social conditions in the countryside. The gap between living standards of rural and town population was further narrowed. A mile step on this road and an event of historic importance is the introduced system of old-age pensions for individual farmers. We are creating a more advantageous situation for solving both current and long-range problems in agriculture and for increasing agricultural production. Stanislaw Gucwa assured that members of the United Peasant Party would spare no effort in their every day work to carry out the programme adopted by the 8th PUWP Congress. We shall act being deeply convinced that this is the only road to implement the supreme aims of our nation, responding to its social needs and expectations. Chairman of the Democratic Party CC Witold Mlynarczyk conveyed on behalf of the party's members and authorities warm greetings to the 8th Congress of the PUWP and wishes of successful debates. Together with the entire society of Poland, the speaker said, we greet the congress as a weighty political event deciding about them principal, most vital problems of the development of our country and nation.

The Democratic Party has been proceeding for 35 years together with the PUWP along the common road of socialism, linking for good its patriotic traditions and contemporary ideals with socialist democracy. We had linked the programme of our political activity in the 1970's with the allied participation in the implementation of the assumptions of building an advanced socialist society in Poland.

At that important moment for the nation of the gathering of supreme authorities of the leading political force of Poland, Witold Mlynchak declared, the Democratic Party will be realizing in everyday work, together and in solidarity with the Polish United Workers' Party, the tasks that will be mapped out.

We will cooperate with you in the improvement of the socialist organizations of society, we will participate in the realization of the goals of Polish foreign policy laid down by you, on the basis of consolidating the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and unity of the socialist commonwealth which constitute the mainstay and guarantee of a successful development of the country, of security and peace, the DP CC chairman stated.

Next, the floor was taken by head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Suslov who conveyed to the congress cordial greetings from Soviet communists.

First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee and PUWP CC Secretary Alojzy Karkoszka said, among other things, that the years that had passed since the 7th PUWP Congress had been characterized by a consistent implementation of the strategy adopted by the party in the early seventies.

Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, chairman of the main council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth and chairman of the main board of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth said that the telling proof of deep, personal engagement in the problems of the country was the active participation of the younger generation in the pre-congress discussion. The full support for the proposed programme of the further development of socialist Poland in the 1980's found confirmation in the great number of extra production and social commitments undertaken universally before the 8th congress.

The 1970's have proved, Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz said, that the immense potential of strength and qualifications of the younger generation is the great national asset.

The incorporation into the rhythm of the country's socio-economic life of the 6 million newly employed is a great achievement of the party's policy. We raise to the rank of the most important ideological and educational tasks the shaping of the young people's responsibility for the cause of socialism, of security and defence potential of Poland, for the cause of ensuring the fundamental right to live in peace. Striving to rally the entire youth around the party and its programme the youth movement has recommended between the 7th and 8th congresses over 350,000 of its best activists to the PUWP.

Member of the PUWP Central Committee, First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Tadeusz Fiszbach said Poland's maritime policy in 1970's made it possible to launch a long-range programme on expanding maritime economy, opening up Polish economy to the world, and promoted an increase in the role of shipping in this country's foreign trade. At the same time, the shipbuilding industry became one the [word indistinct] (?export) specialities in Poland.

Big material outlays together with people's effort produced a new quality of maritime economy and an increase in the Gdansk Voivodship's contribution to national attainments. The Voivodship of Gdansk now provides nearly 4 percent of the country's industrial output, over 7 percent of exports, and over 8 percent of the country's hard currency incomes. Maritime economy should to a greater extent be made one of Poland's main specialities in the international division of labour, Fiszbach stressed.

The construction of Gdansk port north and the Gdansk container terminal bridged the technological gap between Poland's transport system and the advanced world system. Construction of the oil refinery and phosphatic fertilizers plant inaugurated a new [word indistinct] chemical industry vitally connected with the ports, the shipbuilding industry on Gdansk seacoast was provided with adequate conditions for meeting sophisticated world quality requirements. Polish marine fishing is successfully implementing its tasks, and Polish ocean lines keep recording good results.

Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Vasil Bilak extended to the congress delegates and the people of fraternal Poland greetings from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and its Secretary General Gustav Husak as well as all the working people of the republic.

Wishing the Warsaw congress fruitful debates, member of the Political Bureau and SED Secretary Paul Verner emphasized that due to impulses--decisive for the historical process of rapprochement between the two nations--generated by our parties, and particularly due to meetings between Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek, remarkable results have been obtained in the Polish-GDR trade, in specialization, reproduction, culture and tourism.

On the 2d day of the PZWP Congress, the floor was taken by 37 speakers.

Tomorrow, the congress will split into 18 groups to discuss individual issues of Poland's social, economic and political life. Numerous experts, including non-party members, have been invited to take part in the discussions.

#### Further Report on Debate

LD121426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Today, the second day of deliberations of the Eighth PZPR Congress, in accordance with the agenda a debate has begun on the report of the PZPR Central Committee for the period between the seventh and eighth congresses and on the report of the Politburo, read yesterday by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The discussion, which opened at 0830, and the session is chaired by (Urszula Flazewska), master craftswoman in the Feniks hosiery works in Lodz. On behalf of the participants she welcomed more foreign delegations which have arrived to take part in the congress--delegations of communist parties of Denmark and Norway and an observer sent by the Socialist Party of Belgium.

The first speaker in the discussion was Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party Katowice Voivodship Committee.

Next to speak was Janina Zalewska, deputy member of the party Central Committee and a machine operator in the cotton industry works named after Marchlewski in Lodz. She stressed, among other things, the importance of modernization of the cotton industry carried out in the seventies. Speaking about various problems and difficulties, the delegate said that we are aware that removal of many of the problems will depend on our own work.

Next to speak was Zygmunt Rybicki, deputy member of the Central Committee and rector of the Warsaw University. He stressed among other things, the transformations which occurred in the seventies in the system of socialist higher education. A significant part of his speech dealt with matters connected with shaping the committed attitudes of the academic youth and future specialists with the highest qualifications awaited by the universally developing country.

Next to speak was Eugeniusz Bialic, member of the Central Committee and brigade leader of the Zamech engineering works in Elblag. He recalled significant social achievements gained by Elblag Voivodship inhabitants in the last decade and the production achievements of Zamech, whose workforce has doubled production, thanks exclusively to increasing productivity.

Antoni Piela, member of the party Central Auditing Commission and town executive officer in Przeworsk, said that enormous economic, social and cultural transformations took place in the seventies not only in large cities but also in small towns. Next, sincere greetings were conveyed to the delegates on behalf of the Democratic Party by Tadeusz Mitold Mlynchak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. After him the following took part in the discussion: (Tadeusz Kosciowski), a farmer from the village of Bielany in Biala-Podlaska Voivodship; Mieczyslaw (Bulerski), worker at the steel plant in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski; and Stanislaw Ciosek, deputy member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party Jelenia Gora Voivodship Committee.

A half-hour break was taken at 1100 in the congress session.

#### Suslov Address

For the text of the 12 February speech by M.A. Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, to the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw, as carried recorded by Moscow Domestic Service, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GIEREK INTERVIEWED ON NATION'S PROGRESS BY L'HUMANITE

LD121629 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Feb 80 pp 6, 7 LD

[Rene Andrieu interview with PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek: "To Implement Everything for Detente and Peace"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Edward Gierek, 66, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. This former worker--he worked in the mines for 17 years--gives an impression of quiet strength. Speaking fluent French, he receives me cordially. He began militant action in France with the PCF. He has not forgotten it and speaks warmly of this apprenticeship in solidarity. He is proud of the accomplishments of the Polish People's Republic, without concealing the scope of what is still to be done. Safeguarding detente is his main concern in international politics. What keeps him in shape? He assures me that he rests while working. He goes at least once a week to visit a factory, a village, a region, to talk with working people...

[Question] Edward Gierek, in a few days you are going to hold the PZPR's eighth congress. How are things going on the economic and social plane in Poland?

[Answer] Of course, to get an exact idea of this situation, comparison must be made with the past. And you must take into account the achievements of our more than 1,000-year history as well as the specific conditions which have prevented our nation from developing at the same rate as other European countries. While the foundations of the industrial might of Britain, France and Germany were being created Poland was divided among invaders. At the start of this century it had only known 20 years of independence, then it left the cowardly aggression of Hitler's Germany and suffered terrible losses, in human lives and devastation--the greatest in percentage terms of all the states taking part in World War II.

[Question] I remember. I came to Warsaw for the first time in 1950, and the city was still in ruins despite the efforts to rebuild it.

[Answer] Yes, one could say that the new people's state which put an end to class oppression was born from these ruins in the proper sense of the word. It had to overcome age-old backwardness and the terrible destruction of the war still felt today. Almost an entire generation of intellectuals was among the 6 million Poles who died during this war. Six million! Recalling this figure is enough to make you realize the depth of the wound and the enormity of our people's accomplishment under the party's leadership.

[Question] What significant changes have there been in Poland in 35 years?

[Answer] Without doubt not all the problems have been resolved, but immense and visible progress has been made, especially in the last 10 years, in all spheres of life. Poland in 1980 is a modern industrial country which produces 200 million tons of coal as against 38 before the war, 21 million tons of steel (against 1.4 million), 400,000 tons of copper, 5.5 million tons of sulfur and hundreds of different types of highest quality machinery and equipment. This economic growth has been put to the service of man.

[Question] The West's great industrial countries are experiencing a deep crisis. In France there are currently about 1.8 million unemployed. What is the employment situation in Poland?

[Answer] We have practically achieved the aim of full employment. For 10 years we have provided work for the largest generation of youth in the nation's history. The growth in the work force has not been equalled in the other European countries. We have created 2.5 million new jobs and recruited more than 6 million young people.

[Question] And purchasing power?

[Answer] Taking the increased cost of living into account, the average salary this year has 50 percent more purchasing power than in 1970. Total incomes will be 75 percent higher than 10 years ago.

Since 1970, national insurance benefits--retirement benefits, pensions, grants and allowances--have almost quadrupled while collective benefits--free health service, education, culture, leisure--have almost tripled.

[Question] There must be some clouds on the horizon. What are they?

[Answer] Of course, there are numerous Polish families with problems and worries. The last 2 years in particular have been less favorable for increases in living standards. We are meeting this question frankly in the preparation for the eighth congress.

Housing, for example. Much has been done but much remains to be done. We have started a housing construction program which aims to guarantee an individual apartment for every Polish family. To this end we have built 2.7 million new dwellings in 10 years, housing 9 million people. But the waiting list is still long. Moreover, the last decade has seen the greatest increase in numbers of young people attaining adulthood. The number of marriages is nearly 330,000 per year.

Now agriculture. During the last decade we resolved to become self-sufficient in this. But our farming structure is outmoded, we have inadequate technical resources, we will have to import grain and foodstuffs. In addition, the unfavorable climatic conditions in recent years have put a damper on production, which has disrupted the market and necessitated extra imports. Our agricultural policy is formulated in cooperation with the United Peasant Party. The aim is to develop production in three sectors: individual cultivation, state farms and cooperatives.

One of our major aims has constantly been to improve market supplies of consumer goods. There has been very great progress in 10 years in the provision of industrial products. But social demands have changed, too; the quality demanded rises with living standards. The situation in the meat market is especially difficult, because salary growth has brought with it increased demand. Unfortunately, despite big investments in agriculture and the processing industry, production growth is not keeping pace with the population's increased demand and financial resources. This is a problem which we intend to solve.

[Question] What means do you expect to use to meet the new needs of the population?

[Answer] The progress of the last 10 years is due to the accuracy of the party's program--which met the working people's needs--and also to the fact that the latter actively participated in bringing it about. By applying the principles of socialist democracy we won the nation's support in putting into practice the program to build a strong and prosperous Poland. In other words, the main thing is the participation of the working class and all the working people in governing state affairs at all levels and in all spheres, whether within a firm or a community, city or countryside. This participation is insured by parliament, peoples' councils and mass organizations and through self-administration in firms, cooperatives or in the countryside.

For some years we have paid great attention to developing workers' self-administration, to increasing its role in the economic progress of the firm and in employees' working and living conditions. We are ready to forge ahead along this path. On this matter I should point out that we have brought into the Constitution the principle of consulting the people in decisions of vital national importance.

We are ready to develop our democracy in the economic sphere--which is fundamental--as well as in the political and social spheres. Our socialist state effectively guarantees the essential human rights, namely the right to work, education and culture, security for the future, and participation in the life of the nation and affairs of state.

[Question] What are the prospects for and main objectives of Poland's development in the next 10 years?

[Answer] Our policy is based on the principles of scientific socialism, the socialist countries' experience, the achievements of the whole workers movement in the sphere of theory and also analysis of our country's particular historical conditions and specific needs.

All this inspired the programs of the sixth and seventh congresses and is now once again inspiring the preparations for the eighth congress, which will determine the conditions for the transition to the new phase of a developed socialist society. All the proposals in our program have a common denominator resulting from our party's strategy, the unity of social and economic objectives and the recognition of the happiness of the individual and the nation as the supreme goal.

Having said that we must break down the barriers hindering growth, above all, I think, in the spheres of raw materials, energy and food. To do that the efficiency of management methods absolutely must be improved in the next few years in order to achieve better fulfillment of social needs. This concerns all energy, transport and also agriculture.

We are determined to play an increasing role in the international division of labor. For the past 10 years we have been buying a large number of licences and a great deal of modern industrial equipment from France, among other countries. Poland is tackling its financial commitments and gradually achieving a stable balance of payments. Its foreign trade turnover has virtually quadrupled in the past 10 years.

Poland is now among the 10 most industrialized countries in the world. It has an adequate number of competent cadres. The level of qualifications among the working class, farmers and intellectuals has increased considerably. Our economy includes 1.1 million people with diplomas in higher studies, of which 630,000 have completed their studies in the last decade. Some 96 percent of young people pursue their studies after primary school. Secondary education is already largely generalized.

In short, we are starting the eighties with a powerful national potential, especially in industry, which is already characterized by a high degree of modernism. We must now considerably improve management efficiency. That is our fundamental task.

[Question] How do you assess relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland?

[Answer] That is an important problem. These relations are governed by two principles. First, the Constitution guarantees freedom of belief and confession to each citizen. Second, the church, state and school are separate. As is known, these principles are applied not only in Poland and the other socialist states but also in many capitalist states such as France.

We are still prepared to encourage joint action by church and state to unite the Polish people in the struggle to develop the country and strengthen national security. Moreover, this is not just a wish but an everyday reality. Although some problems still remain we are on the right track toward establishing relations based not on confrontation but on joint constructive action. I am convinced that this development will continue to spread.

These relations have aroused great interest among Western opinion, especially during Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. Despite speculation, the preparations for this visit and its execution were marked by cooperation between the state and church authorities. The pope, who is in fact Polish, was welcomed by crowds of believers and the cordiality of his welcome went hand in hand with the disciplined and efficient way in which the visit was organized.

This visit and the talks to which it gave rise helped to establish closer ties between Poland and the Vatican in the interests of detente and cooperation among nations.

They enabled the church to play a more effective part in the promotion of the prosperity of socialist Poland.

[Question] We are living in an age characterized both by the rise of forces of peace in the world and by an imperialist counteroffensive which is calling detente into question. What is Poland's role in the struggle for security and peace in Europe and in the world?

[Answer] Poland's struggle for peace is the result of both the socialist ideal and Poland's national experience: Poland has not forgotten the horrors of the last war.

Together with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries we were coauthors of the peaceful postwar order on our continent, which was sanctioned by the signatures of the leaders from all the European states and from the United States and Canada on the Helsinki Final Act. In addition, the communist parties and progressive forces in the capitalist countries made a considerable contribution to this result.

All Poland's postwar initiatives were aimed at consolidating peace--the declaration on the education of peoples for peace adopted by the United Nations, to mention just one example. Therefore we do not hide the fact that the current situation in Europe is causing our people anxiety. Forces in many countries are acting against detente and trying to bring back a climate of tension to our continent. This was shown in particular by NATO's decisions to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

These decisions were taken despite the disarmament proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries and despite the unilateral disarmament steps taken by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who said he was prepared to open negotiations precisely on so-called medium-range nuclear weapons. We can only regard the NATO decisions as an attempt to undermine the present balance of forces and to increase the nuclear danger in Europe. The Polish people, who are categorically opposed to the arms race, are in favor of negotiations to prevent an irreversible escalation. For this to be possible NATO must cancel the measures taken in December or abandon their implementation. The Polish people are in favor of a broad and sincere dialog on disarmament in Europe.

In this respect the tradition of friendship between France and Poland is very important since it has already helped the cause of peace in Europe on several occasions.

In a situation in which new dangers are threatening the world it is particularly useful for constructive dialog based on the principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act to be pursued between European states. From this viewpoint Polish-French relations represent a good model for contacts between states with different social systems.

Europe, battered by two terrible world wars, is our common home. I think that every effort must be made to insure that detente remains the dominant trend. Like France, we believe that there is no reasonable alternative to detente if we want to avoid a new tragedy for our continent and the whole of mankind.

The friendly relations between our two nations are based on a long tradition. Solidarity between Polish and French revolutionaries holds a special place in those relations.

I recall our last meeting with [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais with great pleasure. I greatly value--as does our party's Politburo--that meeting and its results, and the frank atmosphere and constructive attitude toward the questions examined.

We agree that the differences which might exist between parties on various questions should not constitute an obstacle in the common struggle against imperialism and to insure the victory of socialism's ideas and the preservation of peace. We are convinced that the things which unite us--the ideals and objectives we share--are the essential point and represent the basis for consolidating our unity.

Allow me to introduce a personal note into our interview. As you know, my path toward the revolutionary movement started almost 50 years ago with membership in the PCF. It was in the ranks of that party that I acquired wide experience in the struggle for workers' rights, social justice and the victory of socialist ideals. I often recall my French comrades who, in the harsh daily class struggle, in the mines and factories, built workers' unity and propounded revolutionary ideas.

If we look at history we see that part of that history is formed by the fate of thousands of Polish workers who, between the two world wars, sought work and bread in France, enriched the ranks of class trade unions and the PCF and fought with the French workers for a better life, for social progress and against exploitation and war. Their ranks produced a large number of heroic resistance fighters on French territory who fought the Nazi invader for the freedom of France and Poland.

When, after the most horrible of wars, we started to build a new workers and peasant socialist Poland from the ruins of our country, when we lacked cadres, it was the Polish communists returning from France who took the most difficult jobs, strengthening the people's power and defending it against reactionary attacks and organizing the old western and northern lands which had been restored to Poland. Many of them are still working actively for Poland and for socialism--for our common cause.

Finally allow me to send all PCF members and supporters and all French workers greetings from the Polish communists and workers who sincerely wish for you what they most appreciate: peace, happiness for each family and future security.

## CEAUSESCU DEPARTS ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO BULGARIA

AU130921 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 13 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left for the People's Republic of Bulgaria this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aurel Duma, member of the party Central Committee, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the party Central Committee and director of the chancery of the party secretary general and president of the republic; and Constantin Mitea, member of the party Central Committee and counselor to the party secretary general and president of the republic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off in front of the party headquarters by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Cornel Burtica, Ion Coman, Ion Dinca, Ion Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Aneta Spornic, Nicolae Giosan, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, Ilie Radulescu and Marin Vasile.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in Bulgaria half an hour ago. The high-ranking guests were welcomed at the border by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and by other officials.

## ANDREI MEETS STARIBACHER, UN OFFICIALS IN VIENNA

AU122101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, 12/2/1980--During the official visit he is paying to Austria, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, had an interview with the federal minister of trade, commerce and industry, Josef Staribacher.

Stress was laid with satisfaction on the fact that the economic exchanges between the two countries had steadily increased, highlighted the favourable prospects for their development on mutually advantageous bases. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of capitalizing the economic potential of the two countries in view of expanding commercial exchanges, the actions of cooperation in production and in third markets, for attaining the objectives established during the top-level talks in Bucharest in November 1978.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Stefan Andrei had working meetings with Sigvard Eklund, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and with 'Abd ar-Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Views were exchanged on the activity of the two international organizations in the efforts for establishing a new international economic order, stress being laid on the necessity of enhancing the U.N. contribution to supporting the developing countries' own efforts for economic and social development, to building a better and juster world.

The head of the two international organizations thanked Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu for their contribution and support, within these organizations, to the attainment of the major goals of international peace, detente and cooperation.

#### Austrian Reports on Talks

For Austrian media coverage of Foreign Minister Andrei's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 13 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### RCP CC GREETES PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

AU111325 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Message sent by the RCP Central Committee to the Panamanian People's Party (PPP) congress]

[Text] To the Sixth PPP Congress, Ciudad de Panama

On the occasion of the Sixth PPP Congress, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we convey to the participants in the proceedings, to all the party members and to the Panamanian working people warm, comradely greetings and best wishes for success at the congress, as well as a message of militant friendship and solidarity.

The RCP and the working people in socialist Romania are familiar with and follow with militant solidarity your efforts to promote the basic interests of the working masses in Panama and the struggle to defend and consolidate the national independence and sovereignty, and your struggle to promote the independent socioeconomic development of your country and to initiate changes designed to secure socioeconomic progress and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

We want to express our satisfaction with the ascending evolution of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the PPP, relations characterized by mutual trust, understanding and esteem, respect for the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and for each party's right to establish its revolutionary strategy and tactics independently. We are convinced that our relations will further develop, in the interests of the meetings between our party leaders, and in the interests of both parties, friendship and many-sided cooperation between the Romanian and Panamanian peoples, and of the general cause of socialism and international peace and understanding.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee. 8 Feb

#### BUCHAREST REPORTS OPENING OF PZPR CONGRESS

AU120805 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the Eighth PZPR Congress opened in Warsaw yesterday [11 February]. The RCP is represented by a delegation led by Comrade Virgil Cazacu. Comrade Edward Gierek presented the report-program of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which establishes the country's development lines over the 1981-85 period.

## SCINTEIA ENDORSES CEAUSESCU'S FOREIGN POLICY

AU111144 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Ion Fintinaru commentary: "Giving Their Vote to the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front (SDUF); the Fatherland's Citizens Vote for Romania's Policy of International Peace, Detente and Cooperation"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu: "Our aim is to secure peace for the peoples and to permit them to build their life freely, in accordance with their wishes, and to coexist and cooperate with all the countries in the world, regardless of their social system. On this we will concentrate all our efforts!"

At the 9 March elections, the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania will vote for the implementation of the 12th Party Congress program on the successful continuation of the socialist and communist construction in our country; at the same time, they will vote for the foreign policy guidelines, which envisage an active contribution to the cause of detente and peace, freedom and independence for the peoples, and progress and civilization for all mankind.

Now, in the midst of the electoral campaign, let us recall for a moment the familiar image of the crowds in the numerous countries visited by President Nicolae Ceausescu, enthusiastically cheering him as a fiery struggler for the noble cause of peace; let us recall the signing of solemn documents of profound international significance for the development of bilateral relations and for the establishment of new and democratic interstate relations; let us recall the praise expressed by so many heads of state and government, statesmen and men of science and culture for the initiatives, suggestions and actions initiated by Romania and its president to promote international detente and understanding. Upon recalling such memorable moments, each citizen will think with great satisfaction and legitimate patriotic pride: Indeed, the legislature now ending has been particularly fruitful for our country in the area of international activities, too; never before in its history has Romania maintained such extensive international relations as it does at present; never before has it enjoyed such sympathy or had so many friends throughout the world.

What are the roots of this unprecedented international prestige? They are unmistakably planted in the remarkable results obtained by the Romanian people in the socialist construction--evident testimony of what a free people, master of its fate, can accomplish, and of the superiority of the new, socialist system.

At the same time, Romania's great international prestige also draws on the inexhaustible source of its foreign policy which, while consistently pursuing optimum international conditions for the construction work in which we are engaged with all our strength, is also attuned to the aspirations and interests of all the peoples in the world.

As is very well known, the peoples of all countries, regardless of size, system or level of development, wholeheartedly aspire to a climate of peace, detente and security, in which they can develop freely and independently and cooperate with the other nations for socioeconomic progress.

The strength and vitality of Romania's foreign policy lie precisely in the fact that it meets these basic aspirations and that it is permeated by a genuine humanism in the best sense of the word, which is to serve man's most noble aspirations.

All our party's and state's international activities--characterized by high principles and consistency, forcefulness, constructive spirit and initiative--are aimed at abolishing once and for all the old imperialist policy of force, domination and diktat, at establishing new and democratic international relations, based on full equality of rights and mutual respect, as well as a new policy, which will permit each nation to enforce its sacred right to decide its own destiny, without foreign interference, and to cooperate with other nations for a peaceful future and for a better and more just world.

The promotion of those aims was the target--and the only target--of the numerous actions, initiatives, suggestions and steps taken in the course of the past legislature by Romania and its president; there have been major and substantial contributions to solving the cardinal problems of the contemporary world: safeguarding peace, eliminating conflicts and settling disputes exclusively through peaceful means, strengthening security in Europe and in the world, disarmament, and a new world economic and political order.

This foreign policy pursued by our party and state, in which the decisive role is played by the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has proven itself as entirely correct, viable and realistic, and to be in accordance with the major international requirements and with the peoples' aspirations. This is precisely why, confirming the basic lines of Romania's foreign policy, the 12th congress decided that it should be further consistently and tenaciously pursued.

We are now on the eve of a new legislature. In the near future, Romania's activities will take place amid highly complex situations. The world's skies are not clear, the international horizon is darkened by clouds; there is tension in the relations between certain states and groups of states, and there are tendencies of returning to the period and practices of the "cold war," which did the people so much damage and which will inevitably increase the danger to peace, security and national independence. These developments are even more worrisome since they are occurring simultaneously with an escalation in the arms race--which has already accumulated enormous means of destruction. These circumstances bring into relief even more clearly the wisdom, constructive nature and correctness of our party-state's foreign policy.

The aforementioned circumstances have elicited in Romania's foreign policy an even greater sense of responsibility for mankind's fate. We all see with what determination and energy Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has recently made his voice heard, when he urged the peoples to defend peace and to say a resolute no! to the dangerous course of tension, to avoid any step that may further aggravate the international situation, to make every possible effort to resume and develop the trend toward international detente, understanding and cooperation, and to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament.

Our party and state are firmly convinced that efforts by the states interested in maintaining peace, and united and combative actions by the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and by the world's peoples will create conditions for a lasting peace. As far as it is concerned, Romania will remain, as in the past, in the forefront of the struggle for the triumph of peace in the world.

By giving their vote to the SDUP, our country's citizens will once again express their complete support for Romania's foreign policy; once again, they will express the indissoluble cohesion of the people in implementing this policy, and their unshakable determination to uphold it through their work and to contribute--along with all progressive forces--to promoting the cause of detente, national independence and peace throughout the world.

## TITO'S HEALTH 'UNCHANGED'; TREATMENT CONTINUES

LD121804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is unchanged. Difficulties connected with the function of the kidneys and periodical weakness of the heart continue to be present. Necessary measures of treatment continue.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

## SLOVENIAN COMMISSION: SOVIET AFGHANISTAN ACTION 'IMPERMISSIBLE' .

LD120332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana--The foreign affairs commission of the Slovenian Assembly today discussed topical questions of international relations and the position and activity of the SFRY.

The commission drew attention to the constant growth in international tension between the blocs, tension which first and foremost threatens the security of extra-bloc countries, while at the same time the blocs are extending their spheres of influence. The Soviet military action in Afghanistan was assessed as a continuation of the policy of the use of force and as an example of impermissible interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. In so doing, emphasis was put on the right of every nation and country to choose for itself the course of its internal development.

The session also stressed the role of the policy of nonalignment and of the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries which as an independent, universal and extra-bloc factor with its consistent activity and based on the original principles of nonalignment, can contribute to the solution of the conflicts and to the lessening of international tension.

The nonaligned countries which demonstrated their resolve by their vote for the UN resolution which denounced military action and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan have again shown their readiness to become even more actively involved in the preservation of world peace and freedom and for an unhampered development of the countries and peoples on all continents.

In connection with the position and activities of Yugoslavia, the commission endorsed the efforts we have made so far together with other nonaligned countries to fight for the elimination of those reasons which increase hatred in international life. We must constantly try to consolidate our internal strength, it was stressed at the session, and to build our present and future on the knowledge and experience of our socialist revolution.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS BODY LAUDS NONALIGNED ACTIONS AT UN SESSION

LD130638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Committee for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber (chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic) today discussed the basic characteristics and the chief results of the 34th regular session of the UN General Assembly. It was stressed that at that meeting the increased interest of the international community as a whole in nonaligned policy and the growing role of the nonalignment policy and the nonalignment movement in contemporary international relations had come to the fore.

At that session nonaligned and developing countries had been the exponents of the largest number of initiatives which expressed the foremost interest of all of mankind for the universal character of detente, the construction of the new international economic order, the initiation of the real disarmament process, decolonization, solution of hotbeds of crisis and consolidation of international security and against the policy of interference and intervention. Such a commitment of nonaligned countries represents their concrete contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries.

What is of particular significance for the world as a whole is the fact that at that session a powerful resistance was manifested to the practice of intervention and other methods of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, one of the chief causes of the unstable international situation. A direct result of the intensification of awareness of these dangers is also represented by the adoption of the resolution on hegemonism and the acceptance of the proposal to work out a declaration on nonintervention and noninterference. Both of these documents in the sphere of international security are based on the attitudes of the nonaligned policy which condemned every policy of force, interference and limitation of sovereignty of states.

The decisions to hold a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the working out and adoption of the third decade of development and the setting in motion of global negotiations between developing and developed countries are certainly among the chief results of that session of the UN General Assembly.

The committee noted that through their actions within the UN framework, nonaligned countries had been consolidating their unity, along with their resistance to foreign pressures and attempts at dividing and reorientating the movement; along the path of respect for and application of the original principles on which the nonaligned movement has up till now founded its policy and its activities, the foundations of its independent nonbloc character.

The committee also stressed on this occasion Yugoslavia's attitude and view about the UN remaining the irreplaceable and most universal world forum for resolving major political and economic problems in today's world, for the preservation of peace and promotion of international relations and cooperation. It was noted that Yugoslavia's delegation had been very active at the 34th session and that it had made continuous contacts with representatives of a large number of other countries on a whole series of important international issues. It had achieved notable results in that sphere and had thus contributed to maintaining and consolidating Yugoslavia's role and prestige at the UN and in international relations.

The committee also discussed the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council between 16 May 1978 and 31 December 1979 and paid particular attention to activities in the sphere of foreign policy and international relations. Following the introductory report by Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council, and a broad debate the committee reached a positive conclusion on the entire activity of the Federal Executive Council in this sphere. The delegates made a whole series of proposals in connection with the functioning of the federal organs and organizations and working bodies of the Federal Executive Council at international level, bearing in mind, above all else, the implementation of the stabilization policy and the worsening of the international situation.

The committee also discussed the report on the functioning and development of the federal organs of administration and of federal organizations from the point of view of the solutions laid down by the law on the foundations of the system of state administration and on the Federal Executive Council as well as by the law on the organization and jurisdiction of federal organs of administration and federal organizations.

## GRLICKOV, LCY DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO BONN

AU121725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The LCY delegation headed by Aleksandar Grlickov has concluded its visit to Bonn at the invitation of the German Social Democratic Party. During the visit, our delegation also had talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher. Branko Karajkovic reports from Bonn:

The LCY delegation, Aleksandar Grlickov told us today at the conclusion of the visit, discussed a wide number of problems with West German partners, ranging from the global international situation and the possibility of finding a way out of the existing situation of tension, to the European political scene with a special reference to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the CSCE and up to various aspects of bilateral Yugoslav-FRG relations.

Both delegations, Grlickov added, have the same views as regards the diagnosis of the present situation and also as regards concern about a further undermining of global detente. In this context, the role of the Madrid meeting was especially stressed. Although there are no serious signs that the policy of relaxation and cooperation in Europe is directly endangered, one should--as both delegations agree--strengthen efforts to have the Madrid meeting held and concluded with success. The same and similar views were also held by both delegations when it was a matter of bilateral relations. Within this framework, satisfaction with the existing situation was expressed and further possibilities of advancing more balanced economic links and improving the position of the Yugoslav workers and the need to eliminate problems which do not contribute to further cooperation were pointed out.

In conclusion, we wish to point out that the LCY delegation met with a cordial reception and a great interest in the public, including a special conference for the German press.

## Discussion of European Security

ID121953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 12 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--Tito is the only man in the present international situation capable of pointing out the true seriousness of the development of world events, particularly as regards bloc rivalry, but also for overcoming the present tense situation. This was the basic impression gained by the LCY delegation in the talks which they had with Social Democratic Party [SPD] representatives in Bonn. The LCY delegation, led by Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today ended its visit to the SPD which took place at the invitation of the leadership of that party.

Tito's role and significance for international relations were particularly stressed in the talks which Dr Grlickov had with Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG and deputy SPD chairman. After his meeting with the West German chancellor, Dr Grlickov stressed that the West German chancellor sent warm greetings to the SFRY president, wishing him a good recovery and stressing the importance of Tito's words, particularly now, in view of international events which are taking place.

Within the framework of this visit by the LCY delegation to the SPD, views were exchanged on practically all major international questions which interest both the LCY and the SPD as well as on bilateral and other relations of significance for cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG.

International conditions were discussed, as were possibilities for resolving the impasse and the existing tense situation. Reference was made to the circumstances in Europe and their significance for the present world events, in particular the prospects for holding the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC were also discussed.

Within the framework of their talks on international relations, both sides expressed identical views with reference to tension and to the assessment that global detente has been disrupted, without elaborating on all the causes of this disruption, which include not only the Afghan issue. Therefore, the main attention was directed at overcoming the situation which has arisen and the need to revitalize the detente policy. As Dr Grlickov told the TANJUG correspondent in Bonn, the hosts are ready to do anything to preserve and revive detente.

The main topic of the conversation which the LCY delegation had with Genscher, minister of foreign affairs and head of the West German Free Democratic Party, was the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was noted that everything should be done to insure that the European conference in Madrid takes place. The joint assessment was that the meeting is more necessary now following the exacerbation than it was before the exacerbation.

The LCY delegation also included Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Budimir Babovic, group head at the Section for International Relations of the LCY. The SPD delegation in the Bonn talks was represented by Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, member of the SPD Executive; Hans Koschnick, deputy chairman of the SPD Presidium, and Egon Bahr, general secretary of the SPD. The head of the LCY delegation had separate talks with Prof Ehmke, member of the SPD inner leadership and with Dohnanyi, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs centering mostly on relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

In all these talks the need was stressed to continue such exchanges of views. LCY attitudes on major international events were listened to with particular respect. Mutual trust and understanding were also expressed.

The LCY delegation left Bonn for Belgrade this afternoon.

#### Grlickov Belgrade Statement

LD122340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 12 (TANJUG)--During the talks in Bonn, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation and ranking Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) officials expressed their deep concern over the present trends in international relations and exchanged views on the ways for overcoming international crises and easing international tensions, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov, who headed the LCY delegation on the visit to Bonn, stated here this evening on the delegation's return.

During the stay in Bonn, Grlickov discussed with Chancellor Schmidt the most topical international problems.

Although the two parties act in different political conditions and from different foreign policy positions, both agree on the need for easing international tensions, Grlickov said. Both sides also pointed out the need for taking part in all drives for overcoming the international crisis.

The LCY and SPD delegations also discussed the activity of extreme anti-Yugoslav emigres in the Federal Republic of Germany. The LCY delegation, Grlickov stated, underlined the need for preventing the activity of anti-Yugoslav emigres who use every opportunity for hostile activity against Yugoslavia.

Aleksandar Grlickov also referred to the LCY delegation's talks with Federal Republic officials on relations between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community, relations in which certain problems persist. However, talks are underway on the conclusion of a new Yugoslavia-E.E.C. agreement which is to improve mutual cooperation and Yugoslavia's balance in trade with the E.E.C.

Grlickov assessed as favourable cooperation between the LCY and the SPD and expressed the hope that the Bonn talks will contribute to its further promotion.

#### Further TANJUG Reportage

For TANJUG reportage on the visit to the FRG by an LCY delegation headed by Aleksandar Grlickov, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 12 and 13 February issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

#### PESIC, MALTSEV CONCLUDE TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD121926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Yugoslav-Soviet consultations between Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Viktor Maltsev, Soviet first deputy minister of foreign affairs, ended in Moscow today. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, and other officials of the two countries also took part in the talks.

Views were exchanged on the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, which are characterized by multifaceted cooperation and by a readiness to promote them constantly with full respect for the differences of international positions and the internal development of the two countries. Stress was laid on the significance of the principles contained in the well-known joint documents, which represent a lasting and tested foundation. On this foundation broad, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation is developing between nonaligned and self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia and the USSR. It was stressed during the consultations that the meetings between President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev have made a particular contribution to the development and consolidation of such relations and cooperation.

In the part of the discussion on topical international issues, on which the two sides stated their views, it was stressed that detente is an indivisible and universal process. Emphasis was placed on the conviction that the course adopted by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe represents the only real alternative with regard to relations in Europe and that the military aspects, that is the beginning of the process of disarmament, are of a crucial significance for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The consultations were held in keeping with the customary practice, established over several years, of holding meetings of this kind between officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### DJURANOVIC LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

LD130802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0729 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left this morning on a regular JAT flight for Berlin on an official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. Djuranovic is repaying the visit which Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid to our country in 1975.

Slobodan Gligorić, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Nikola Cicanović, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council, have left for Berlin with Veselin Djuranović.

At the Surcin Airport, President Djuranović and the members of the Yugoslav government delegation were seen off by Ivica Cacic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Vojnović, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other high-ranking officials of the Federal Executive Council.

Also present at the send-off was Ralf Hartmann, charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Belgrade.

#### Praise for GDR

LD121744 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] As we have said Veselin Djuranović, president of the Federal Executive Council, is leaving tomorrow for an official and friendly visit to the GDR. Milika Sundić tells us about the relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR and the significance of Veselin Djuranović's visit to Berlin:

The relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR can be described without hesitation to be very good and stable and that they are on the ascendant year after year. The cooperation between the two countries is based on the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect.

At this time when the world is facing major disruptions, both political and economic, and when there is no shrinking even from the use of force, such cooperation by countries, regardless of the differences or similarities in their social systems, is of exceptional significance for the cause of world peace and active peaceful coexistence. Yugoslavia has always attached great significance to the development of good and friendly relations with the GDR. In the same vein, it could also be said that the GDR too is making great efforts to make its relations with Yugoslavia good and stable.

The GDR appreciates the role which Yugoslavia and President Tito play on the international scene, in particular in the nonaligned movement. The differences which exist in the construction of socialism as well as the different position of the two countries are no obstacles to Yugoslavia and the GDR successfully cooperating in various spheres, in particular at the economic and cultural levels. Even when from time to time polemics arise between Yugoslavia and the countries of the so-called socialist community on individual problems, the GDR is among those countries which do not involve themselves too much in that direction, for we have not noted recently that the GDR has either disputed or criticized Yugoslavia's principled attitudes which have either differed from or been diametrically opposed to the attitudes taken on individual problems by countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact to which the GDR also belongs.

This is proof of the GDR being able to appreciate also the differences, just as it wants to cooperate with socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia. Everything which we have said about the relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR underpins the significance which the two countries attach to tomorrow's visit to Berlin by Veselin Djuranović, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the talks which he will have with his host Willi Stoph.

The two leaders will talk about many issues of mutual interest, above all about the development and further promotion of bilateral cooperation which is developing to mutual satisfaction.

As European and socialist countries, Yugoslavia and the GDR are concerned that nothing should hinder the aspirations of the two governments in further consolidating Yugoslav-German cooperation, that is that Europe should be spared conflict situations such as those in Central and Southeast Asia and in the Middle and Near East. A Europe divided into blocs can live and survive only under conditions of peace, cooperation, strict respect for sovereignty and the territorial integrity of all countries. Any major disruption on European soil could lead to a world war.

GDR's bloc affiliation and Yugoslavia's nonbloc orientation, particularly if one bears in mind the geostrategic position of the two countries, should not influence either the development of mutual cooperation or their activity in the direction of preserving lasting and stable peace in Europe and of resolving outstanding international problems in the world. Peace is equally needed by all and should be the joint goal of all countries.

We have enough reasons to believe, regardless of possible different approaches and different political orientations of Yugoslavia and the GDR, that the talks between Veselin Djuranovic and Willi Stoph will take place in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual trust and that they will mark a further step in the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

#### KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU112019 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 7 February, TANJUG--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of France, who is in Yugoslavia on an official visit. Minister Poncet conveyed cordial greetings from President Giscard d'Estaing to President Tito and warm wishes for his speedy recovery and recuperation.

In a lengthy, cordial and friendly conversation, an exchange of opinions was carried out on the present unfavorable development of international relations, the situation in Europe, as well as the further advancement of the present, very successful, Yugoslav-French comprehensive cooperation. In the course of the talks, it was mutually assessed that the present complex international situation is the result of the increased application of force in international relations, disregard of the principles of independence, integrity and noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, which constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the world.

It was pointed out that Yugoslavia and France will consistently and persistently strive for an overcoming of the present unfavorable international trends and for the preservation of detente as a single and indivisible universal process. The conviction was expressed in this connection that the meeting in Madrid will be a favorable occasion for fresh incentives to the process of security and cooperation in Europe and thus a significant contribution to detente in general.

Vice President Kolisevski conveyed through Minister Poncet cordial greetings and best wishes of President Tito and the SFRY Presidency for President Giscard d'Estaing.

#### DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES ENTERPRISE WORKERS ON AGRARIAN POLICY

LD121822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Sremska Mitrovica--"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held talks with representatives of Sirmium-Pik in Sremska Mitrovica today." The enterprise employs 15,000 workers and cooperates with 30,000 farms, 4,500 of which are associated with it.

Bosko Nikolic, director general of the enterprise spoke of the high productivity attained by this composite organization of associated labor. As far as prices are concerned, said Nikolic, our attitude is clear. Our objective is not to increase income through higher prices, but if the present price formation policy is continued there will be no food, either for export or domestic requirements.

"I agree with the assessment that we have not yet adequately given life, particularly in practice, to our concept of agrarian policy as established with our agreement on the development of agro-industry, stressed Djuranovic after he had listened to what the representatives of the enterprise had to say.

"Djuranovic explained that there were several reasons for this situation in our agricultural industry, and also a general reason related to our development plans and programs, which is all tied to the economic difficulties we have come up against during the past few years. In the opinion of the Federal Executive Council president we have made great development strides during the current medium-term plan.

"Our overall investments into fixed assets have increased appreciably since 1978, especially in recent years. Their share in our social product amounted to about 36 percent. The development drive imposed on us the need for considerable additional accumulation from abroad and also a quest for resources within the banking mechanism through the present system. This is where a deep-seated source of disruption has its origin.

"This is why agriculture too had to suffer the unfavorable consequences of this kind of development. We have to bear this in mind when we talk about problems of agrarian policy and of agricultural development as a whole. Bearing these things in mind and confronting as we do the adoption of a new medium-term plan, we must see where our basic shortcomings are, so that in opting for a development strategy, we visualize the status of agriculture and economic policy measures in this matter. Djuranovic confidently expressed his belief that with common effort enough joint interest elements will be found to bring about coordination in devising a realistic agricultural development concept.

"As far as food production is concerned, said Djuranovic, we must find answers to many questions, one being: Should our agrarian ambitions be higher than they are? This means whether the concept of our agrarian development should be linked with the balance of our requirements or whether our possibilities in this respect are greater. Some of our studies show that we have the opportunities for a more ambitious development program. From this strategy of our overall development we will have to give priority to what is most important. Our talks on this agricultural development concept must start with socio-economic relations and the greatest possible rationalization in overall food production.

"According to the Federal Executive Council president, the most sensitive issue, viewed as a whole, is primary distribution and price policy. He added that he was not aware of any one section of our economy or of any single work organization which he had visited where the problem of price policy had not been stressed very emphatically. We must study this. Not everyone can be right, said Djuranovic. A thorough analysis of the primary distribution situation should provide an answer to this. The Federal Executive Council president said that the modalities of the application of the systematic law on prices deserved greater attention. He added that there will also be difficulties in this respect. It will be necessary to provide answers to many questions tied to so-called protection prices, with criteria for the way they are established, and with the degree of social control.

An answer on the question of compensation will also have to be given. This is a complex matter and we are trying, said Djuranovic, to provide answers by mid-1980 to the questions of the positive application of the law on prices. Its application, in Djuranovic's view, will make a considerable contribution to de-etatization of relations in this area."

Further on Djuranovic Address

ID130006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

["Highlights of Djuranovic's Talk with Representatives of the Sirmium Agro-Industrial Combine"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad--The export of sugar, oil and other kinds of food and measures aimed at boosting exports were one of the notable themes of the talk between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, with representatives of the Sirmium combine in Sremska Mitrovica yesterday.

For instance, Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic considers that the present system of stimulating export should be partly changed. However, it has been shown in practice that there is also firm resistance to these changes, which manifests itself on the basis of certain rights so far acquired. The Federal Executive Council strives for a reform of ways of stimulating exports and is trying to see that this problem is solved within the framework of Yugoslavia's interest community, in other words between the interest communities of the republics and the provinces on the basis of a self-managing agreement. However, this agreement is proving difficult to adopt. Djuranovic expressed the fear that we might again find ourselves in the situation in which this knot would have to be disentangled by means of an administrative measure passed by the Federal Executive Council.

Djuranovic is in favor of self-managing enterprises settling this problem and establishing objective criteria. In this connection he expresses the view that the product requiring a higher degree of processing should also enjoy a higher degree of stimulation. This is a battle which we must win, Djuranovic stressed.

The president of the Federal Executive Council is particularly interested to know what possibilities exist and whether any initiatives have been taken for the pooling of labor and resources inside such a composite organization of associated labor as Sirmium and also with the major consumer centers. He was informed that with regard to the pooling of labor and resources, with the major consumer centers demands mainly concern the supplying of raw materials by agriculture.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic particularly stressed the need to start by establishing a balance of food requirements. This balance of requirements, in his words, must literally start with every household and from this the producers' orientation should be worked out. Djuranovic noted that we have not completely elaborated the mechanism of balancing these requirements.

With regard to the pooling of labor and resources within the combine, the president of the Federal Executive Council was informed that in the countryside in Srem, for instance, the time is long past when farmers had to be persuaded to apply one agro-technical measure or another. A completely different and fundamentally new stage of relations has been reached. Farmers are now increasingly seeking safety in production, want to know under what conditions and for whom they are producing, which was not often the case previously. Farmers are also feeling the consequences of the fact that the question of a credit policy has not been resolved.

The president of the Federal Executive Council then drew attention to the fact that the program of the country's development cannot be seen as a simple sum total of all the programs. A synthesis must be worked out in every composite organization of associated labor and in every sociopolitical community. He added that the entire policy of development must rest on real foundations. This makes the obligation of every basic organization of associated labor to make the greatest possible effort all the greater, within the framework of the system, to harmonize in a democratic manner the numerous self-managing interests which cannot be denied and which nobody intends to deny. Djuranovic noted that the system of social planning which has been established by the systemic law concerned has not yet been fully implemented. There is still a considerable residue of old relations in the planning elements and there are still old views on how we should develop. In his view agriculture too is suffering from these old relations, because we have not yet overcome certain old relations in the field of expanded production connected with agriculture and the food industry.

Djuranovic also stressed the significance of the development of cooperation from the point of view of relieving population pressure on town centers and industry. It is his view, for instance, that the development of cooperation is of manifold significance for the national economy of the country as a whole. He sees that question of the more rational production of food, naturally within the possible limits, as most closely connected with all this.

#### CROATIAN PRESIDIUUM SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION TASKS

LD122347 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia verified today the program and plan of the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on economic stabilization. The session also discussed the draft instructions on the carrying out of extraordinary elections in municipal conferences of the League of Communists, the Zagreb town conference and the conferences of the League of Communists in communities and municipalities. The Central Committee will discuss this draft and adopt it at its next session.

As is known, the Central Committee recently discussed in detail some topical socio-economic problems and the tasks of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations, delegate assemblies, self-managing organizations and organs in connection with the economic stabilization in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. At that time it was decided that the draft program of tasks, on the basis of concrete proposals, be discussed, supplemented and verified by the Presidium and then sent for implementation to all organizations and leaderships. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia determined the method of carrying out this program in municipal environments and organizations of associated labor. The need for activating the entire delegate system in the concrete implementation of the tasks of economic stabilization was particularly emphasized.

#### SERBIAN PRESIDENCY, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEET

LD121453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The state of all-people's defense preparations was discussed and the tasks and necessary measures for the further consolidation of the all-people's defense system were laid down at a joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. The session was chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic.

Members of the National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and representatives of other republican organs and organizations took part in the work of the session. Col Gen Dusan Korac, national defense chief inspector of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, who was accompanied by a group of generals from the secretariat, also took part in the session.

The session discussed the tasks and measures stemming from routine inspection and work of the National Defense Chief Inspectorate and from the needs of the further development of the all-people's defense system in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It was assessed that major results have been achieved in all areas of defense organization and that the all-people's defense concept has been implemented with increasing success in our daily practice. The process of socialization of all-people's defense has attained a high level. Defense matters have become a component part of daily concerns and activities of all working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, local communities, sociopolitical organizations and communities. A high level of readiness and capability of all structures of our society for our country's defense and security have been attained.

#### KOSOVO LEADER EXPLAINS ECONOMIC RESOLUTION FOR 1980

AU111125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 February--Having heard a report by Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council, submitted to a joint session, and having conducted a discussion of the proposal at separate sessions, the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly adopted today the resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan of the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in 1980. The draft of this document had been publicly discussed for more than a month.

Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, pointed out that the social product last year increased 5.7 percent, that industrial production ran at about the 1978 level, while agricultural production increased 10 percent, construction 12.2 percent, transportation 9.6 percent, commerce 11 percent, handicrafts 5.9 percent and communal services 3.2 percent.

#### Maximum Efforts

Despite these significant results, Oruci said, the socioeconomic development last year was accompanied by pronounced unfavourable trends and intensified economic problems in some sectors of production, as well as by an aggravation of some economic relations. Above all, these were a high level of inflation, unfavorable relations in the distribution of income and personal incomes and a pronounced disharmony between the growth of income and the growth of all kinds of spending, a slow implementation of system measures and a retarded growth in the future building of the system, and unfavorable trends in economic relations with foreign countries.

The resolution on the province's development this year and what it contains clearly indicate the goals and the readiness of the Kosovo working people to have a faster and more harmonious development. Of course one has proceeded from the results achieved in the past 4 years of the present medium-term plan, the results achieved last year, the agreed policy on the country's development this year and the aims of the economic stabilization policy.

Explaining some points of the resolution, Oruci said: The resolution for this year envisages a real growth of the social product of the entire economy amounting to 9.4 percent, that of the social sector of the economy 11.1 percent and of the private sector 3.4 percent. In order that this may be achieved, industrial production should increase at a rate of 12.5 percent, agricultural production 2.5 percent, construction 11.5 percent, transportation 6.6 percent, commerce 10.8 percent, handicrafts 6 percent and communal services 3 percent.

The achievement of such a rate of growth, Oruci continued, demands that everybody in associated labor organizations, communes, and all sociopolitical organizations, especially the League of Communists' organizations and the trade unions, should be well organized and should make maximum efforts and be mobilized precisely in the way concluded at the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

#### Significant Increase of Exports

The following example best shows to what extent this year's resolution is the fruit of self-managing planning in associated labor and of all planning subjects. The draft resolution submitted for public discussion envisaged that the social products should increase at a rate of 7 percent and industrial production at a rate of 7.4 percent. However, adopting their plans, self-managing planning subjects, advocating a consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy, activated all their available internal reserves and helped to increase the growth of the social product by 2.4 percentage points and that of industrial production by 5.1. In other words this means that Kosovo this year will have much more electricity, coal, iron and steel products and nonmetallic minerals.

We must insure that the economy does not rely exclusively on imports, and if we want to import, we must ourselves provide the foreign exchange.

Proceeding from this and accompanied by a maximum mobilization of the province's economy for exports, it is estimated that this year we may insure a real increase in exports at a rate of 8.7 and of imports at a rate of 28. [sentence as published]

One of the important tasks in the implementation of the policy of development and economic stabilization in 1980 in Kosovo is the volume and the policy of investments.

#### High Increase in Investments

The resolution envisages, Oruci said, a 12.5 percent real increase in gross investment in fixed assets and working capital; the figure for the social sector of the economy being 15.1 percent and for noneconomic investments 8.5 percent. Such a high increase of investments constitutes a continuation of the intensive development of the economy of the province, in conformity with the realization of the policy of its accelerated development. The envisaged volume of investments will be primarily directed toward the completion of the investment projects under construction in the economy, the continued construction of capacities and the necessary reconstruction and modernization of the existing capacities.

#### BRIEFS

BANK IN NEW YORK--The Associated Belgrade Bank has opened its branch for the United States and Canada in New York. The agency will promote business links with firms in the two countries and pay special attention to joint ventures in Yugoslavia and in third countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 80 p 6 AU]